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CAPT. DEVERY ACQUITTED

NOT GUILTY OF EXTORTING $100 FROM FRANCIS W. SEAGRIST, JR.

The Jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court Spent Twenty Hours in Deliberation—Justice Smyth Insisted that a Verdict Must Be Reached, and Called the One Given Just—Two Jurors Held Out for Conviction.

Police Captain William S. Devery, on trial for extorting $100 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., was acquitted yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth. The jury spent twenty hours in deliberation.

The jury retired to consider the testimony at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, and when it became apparent, at midnight, that a verdict could not be reached, Justice Smyth ordered the jury locked up and went home. Capt. Devery was taken to the Tombs, where he was placed in Cell 1 of Murderer's Row.

After the light in the juryroom, the jurymen were escorted to the Broadway Central Hotel for breakfast, and were then taken back to the Criminal Court Building.

Police Captain William S. Devery,
Acquitted on the Charge of Extorting $100 From Francis W. Seagrist, Jr.

They retired to the juryroom, and Capt. Devery remained in the corridor, where he received his friends.

Justice Smyth ascended the bench at 10 o'clock, and waited for the jury to return. No word from the juryroom was received for an hour, and then the jurymen filed into the courtroom. Capt. Devery was brought in, and seated at the end of the defendants' table.

Foreman Anton J. Lehman declared that the jury could not arrive at a verdict. The jury stood 10 to 2 for acquittal, and every effort to change its attitude had proved unsuccessful. He said the jurymen wanted to be relieved from further consideration of the case.

To this Justice Smyth was opposed. He said the jury should bring in a verdict, and he would not consent to a disagreement. He ordered the jurymen back into the jury room until they should agree. The jurymen, looking somewhat crestfallen, filed back. At 1 o'clock they were taken to the Broadway Central Hotel for luncheon. They remained away an hour, and upon returning resumed their efforts to effect an agreement.

The two jurymen who wanted to convict Devery were Samuel G. McIlree and Darius Columbain. Mr. Columbain was convinced of Devery's innocence shortly after 2 o'clock, and then he joined the ten in their efforts to alter Mr. McIlree's opinion. Mr. McIlree held out until 5:25, when he began to see the case as the others saw it, and then word was quickly sent to Justice Smyth that a verdict had been reached.

Devery was notified, and he took his seat with his counsel, A. I. Elkus. Col. James was absent. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre took seats within the rail. The jury filed in, and then Justices Smyth and Fitzgerald entered. The room was filled with friends of the defendant, and Justice Smyth warned them that no demonstration of any sort would be permitted and any person attempting to manifest approval or disapproval of the verdict would be arrested. The court attendants were stationed so as to pounce instantly upon any offender.

In answer to the usual question, Foreman Lehman said the verdict of the jury was "Not guilty."

Mr. Elkins then moved for Devery's discharge from custody.

"Are any other charges pending against him?" asked Justice Smyth.

"None of consequence," said Col Fellows.

Justice Smyth then turned to the jurymen and thanked them for their attention to the case.

"This," he said, "has been an important case. I believe you have honestly considered it, and have arrived at a just and proper conclusion, and that no other result could have been reached."

Justice Smyth then formally discharged Devery.

The jurymen filed out, and then Capt. Devery received the congratulations of his friends.

The jurymen refused to talk of the case last night, but it was learned that they took four ballots in the jury room. The first stood 7 for acquittal, 2 for conviction, and 3 blank. The second ballot stood 8 for acquittal, 2 for conviction, 2 blank; the third stood 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction, and the fourth all for acquittal.

Police Commissioner Andrews was greatly surprised when he heard of the acquittal. He refused to discuss the case in detail, but said: "From all I know of Capt. Devery and his record in the department, I do not believe that the retention on the roll would be any benefit to the department. He is not the kind of a man we are making Captains of. He was dismissed by the old board, reinstated by the courts, and afterward suspended by the present Commissioners. We found several indictments against him, and this was the cause of his suspension. What the board will do I can't say, but there is no reason why he should not be tried by the Commissioners on any of the indictments that are now or have been pending against him."

The Devery trial was one of those which resulted from the disclosures made by the Lexow committee.

The Captain was accused of having extorted $100 for police protection from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., while the latter was tearing down buildings at Broadway and Pine Street, in May, 1894.

The trial began March 17. Charles Bissell, Jr., testified that on May 2, 1894, Policeman Edward P. Glennon of the First Precinct told him complaints had been made about the dust created by the débris, and that unless he saw Capt. Devery the work would be stopped.

Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., corroborated Bissell, and said Glennon also advised him to see Devery; that he cashed a one-hundred-dollar check on the Park Bank, and, taking the money to the First Precinct Police Station, handed it to Capt. Devery on the steps of the station at 4:30 P. M. May 9, 1894.

The check for $100 was produced as evidence.

Capt. Devery's defense was a denial and an alibi. He swore he never saw Mr. Seagrist until he met him in the courtroom, and that at 4:30 P. M. May 9, 1894, he was on the dock of the Clyde steamship line with Frank Farrell. A number of witnesses supported his statements.

Glennon declared that he never was ward man in the First Precinct, and, though he did tell Mr. Seagrist that complaints had been made about the dust raised in tearing down the buildings, he did not advise him to see Capt. Devery about protection from molestation. Glennon is the next man slated for trial. The charges and evidence against him are similar to those against Devery. Capts. Siebert and Price, who are also accused of similar offenses, will probably follow, and then there will be a number of ex-detectives to try. It was announced yesterday that an effort would be made to have the cases put down for trial in May, when Justice Keogh will preside over the criminal term of the Supreme Court.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

New-Yorkers Express Themselves Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A delegation from New-York City to-day appeared before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in support of the bill introduced by Mr. Quigg of New-York, for the erection of a new Custom House on the site of the old one; also in support of a proposition to strengthen the Appraiser's Stores Building now in course of erection.

John H. Wise, speaking on the latter proposition, said that after the building had been commenced it was found that it was too light to carry the loads required. The first two stories, which had been erected, must be strengthened to carry out the plans for improvement, and for this purpose an appropriation of about $125,000 (recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury) was requested.

John Sloan of the Chamber of Commerce, read a letter from an architect, giving the results of a floor test of the building, which showed that the structure should be strengthened.

Collector James T. Kilbreth said that the present Appraiser's Stores were often taxed beyond their capacity, and defects in the present building were discovered through overloading, which caused him to order the employees out of the building and have an examination made by the Supervising Architect of New-York City. This officer reported the building as dangerous and the stores had to be moved and the structure strengthened.

James McCreary of the Chamber of Commerce spoke of the increasing business of the port of New-York, and urged speedy action on the matter.

The Custom House matter was then taken up. Mr. Quigg explained his bill. For eight years, he said, the appropriation for the new Custom House had been available, but work had not been commenced, owing to the failure to secure a site. The present Custom House was actually falling down. The lives of those employed there were in danger, and it was too small to accommodate the business required. A new building was needed badly. The proposition was to take the present building down, and to erect a new building on this site. This proposition had the approval of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the press of New-York City, and the only opposition came from those who advocated the Bowling Green site. They were against the plan because they wanted to enhance the value of their property. The present site was an ideal one, near the Sub-Treasury and the banks, in the very centre of business, and just where it should be.

Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, a member of the committee, said the present Custom House was a disgrace. The present site was the best in the city.

Mr. Thurber presented the resolutions of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation in support of the Quigg bill, and spoke briefly of the urgency of the matter.

Representative Sulzer said the Bowling Green proposition was impracticable. The location was out of the way, and advocated only by a few interested in real estate.

Charles S. Smith favored the present site. It was impracticable to transact business of the customs kind at Bowling Green.

Representative Low of New-York said that those who favored the Bowling Green site were unable to be on hand to-day, and at his request it was decided to hear them on Tuesday next. The advocates of this proposition will come from the Produce Exchange.

TRIED TO KILL THE POLICEMAN.

Louis Seraphil Had Already Shot One Man in a Hallway.

Policeman Gustave A. Pracht of the Leonard Street Station showed his pluck last night in arresting Louis Seraphil, who was armed with a revolver, and had already wounded one man when the policeman arrived.

Seraphil had worked for the last fifteen months for Mrs. Catharine Kneib in a restaurant at 21 North Moore Street. He was discharged last night, and at once began to make trouble. Mrs. Kneib's son, John, and two other men succeeded in putting him out of the place after a rough-and-tumble fight. He had been flourishing a revolver and threatening to kill. The weapon was taken from him, and he then made his way to the third floor of the building, where he had a room. Kneib followed.

Seraphil, on reaching the room, got another revolver, and, going into the hallway, fired twice at Kneib, who was going up the stairs. Only one shot took effect in the fleshy part of the left arm.

There was a great cry of "Murder!" "Police!" and the like, when Pracht came along. He started up the stairs, and when Seraphil saw him he again fired. One shot struck the policeman in the back of the neck, having passed through the heavy clothing. Pracht is six feet in height and strong. When he reached Seraphil he knocked him down. Then there was another fight.

The policeman and the would-be murderer rolled about the floor until two more policemen arrived and dragged Seraphil away to the station house. Kneib's wound was only trivial. The bullet in the policeman's neck was extracted, and Pracht went back on duty.

"DOWN WITH MORTON'S PICTURE."

A Brooklyn Republican Club Tears It in Pieces.

"Down with Morton's picture!"

So shouted a member of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, at a meeting of that organization Thursday night.

Gov. Morton's picture was on the wall in a gilt frame, but now the picture has been torn in shreds, and the frame has been demolished.

During the meeting, which was held at 36 Hopkins Street, the Raines law was freely discussed. Every member spoke against it, and, as the debate progressed, the members became bitter in their denunciation of ex-Senator Platt for forcing the bill through the Legislature, and of Gov. Morton for signing it.

Many unkind things were said of Gov. Morton and his Presidential aspirations, and at last one member noticed the picture, and, with a war whoop, yelled:

"Down with Morton's picture!"

"No," shouted another member; "just turn his picture to the wall."

"Tear it down, and cut it up!" shouted another.

A dozen hands reached for the picture at the same time, and in a few minutes it was demolished. The Abraham Lincoln Club is now looking for another picture of another prominent Republican.

Salvation Army and Mr. Van Norden.

Miss Van Norden, who joined the Salvation Army four years ago, will accompany Commissioner Eva Booth to London. In an interview yesterday her father, Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of New-York, did not deny her statement that he had joined the Auxiliary Corps of the Salvation Army. When asked about the correctness of the statement, Mr. Van Norden said: "I do not care to say, for it is a matter which concerns only myself."

Brig. Perry says that he will not surrender the plates of Ballington Booth's army songs until the ex-Commander appears in person for them. The preparations for the "welcome" in Carnegie Hall to Commissioner Booth-Tucker have been completed. He is due on the incoming steamship Majestic.

High Wind Causes Low Tide.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 27.—The strong northwest gale which prevailed along the Hudson River to-day produced an unusually low tide, and where at low tide there is generally ten feet of water to-day there has been very little water. A schooner loaded with brick for Lawrence Brothers of this city was blown ashore above Glenwood this afternoon. The next high tide will probably float it off the mud.

MUST BE A MACHINE MAN

NONE OTHER WILL SUIT MR. PLATT AS EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

Hackett and Lauterbach Confer with the Governor in Regard to the Appointment—Ainsworth Not Satisfactory to the Party Organization—Dunn of Binghamton Satisfactory to the Managers—Hendricks Pleases the Governor.

ALBANY, March 27.—Gov. Morton is still on a hunt for a Commissioner of Excise to become the head of the Liquor Tax Bureau at a salary of $5,000 a year, as provided by the Raines bill.

The Governor is getting a great deal of advice from men who have friends they think fitted for the place, and is exercising his own discretion to so great an extent that some of the bosses are likely to be displeased at his action. Mr. Platt wants to name the Commissioner. Gov. Morton is willing enough to appoint a man who is known as an organization man, but up to date he has insisted that the Commissioner shall be at the same time something more than a servile tool of the organization. His friends commend him for this, and say that he might play a good stroke of politics while selecting a first-class Excise Commissioner by naming some one who is far enough away from Platt's domination to command the support of those who have opposed the Morton Presidential boom because of their hostility to Mr. Platt.

Gov. Morton to-day heard from Mr. Platt. No sooner was it announced that the name of Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego was under consideration than Mr. Platt sent Chairman Hackett of the State Committee and Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York County Committee to see the Governor. They came on an early train, and, dodging the publicity of the Executive Chamber, went to the Governor's mansion on Eagle Street, where they made known their errand. Having done that, they got away as quickly as they had come.

Mr. Hackett and Mr. Lauterbach urged the Governor to appoint Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton. They gave him their indorsement, which is accepted as the indorsement of Mr. Platt. Col. Dunn is a thoroughgoing organization man. He is a member of Mr. Platt's State Committee, and two years ago was Clerk of the Assembly, by favor of Mr. Platt. He has been talked of as a candidate for Excise Commissioner ever since the bill was signed.

Gov. Morton listened to what Mr. Platt's representatives had to say in behalf of Col. Dunn, and then told them what he has told others, that he would take the name under advisement, and give it careful consideration. Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Hackett got away without expressing any opinion as to the significance of this reply. It is said by the Governor's friends to-night that Col. Dunn is not likely to receive the appointment. Some say flatly that he is out of the question.

No new names have been considered by the Governor to-day. Mr. Ainsworth is still regarded with favor, though it is by no means settled that he will be the lucky man. He has the support of Senators Mullin and Higgins and Controller Roberts, among others.

Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who was put in the list of possibilities at the start and withdrawn because of his own declaration that he would not have it, suits the Governor better than any other who has been suggested. He is an organization man, but of such high standing that he would command the respect of those who are opposed to it. The suggestion has been made that perhaps he might be induced to accept the place and organize the bureau, with the understanding that he might resign at the end of a year. A scheme of that sort might make it possible for the Governor's successor to appoint a machine man who would obey Mr. Platt's orders implicitly.

NOT IN COMPETITIVE CLASS.

The Attorney General Rules in Accord with Machine Wishes.

ALBANY, March 27.—Attorney General Hancock has given an opinion that the special officers created by the Raines liquor tax law ought to come under the civil service, but under that classification, which is now known as "Schedule A." This is the non-competitive class.

Inasmuch as this classification is a rule of the board, and not a law, and as the rules may be changed or new ones made, the opinion of the Attorney General, it is held, simply puts the responsibility for classifying the "confidential" agents upon the Governor, who is the virtual and responsible head of the Civil Service Commission.

The opinion is as favorable to the machine politicians as it could well be, in view of the section of the new Constitution, which aims to put all the departments under the civil service. But the question now is whether Gov. Morton will rest upon this opinion and allow the liquor agents to be appointed without competitive examinations, or whether he will refuse to listen to the machinists and insist that appointments must be based on merit.

The machinists are heartily opposed to anything like a competitive examination. They are not even pleased with the Attorney General's opinion, because they have regarded these new officers as something to be exempted from civil service law altogether. Hence, the opinion of the Attorney General is displeasing to those who had expected patronage. A half dozen Assemblymen, some of whom hail from Rochester, it is said, had made promises of these positions as special agents to some of their friends, and they are in an extremely embarrassing position. Several members of Excise Boards as they now exist, whose terms will expire on April 30 under the law, and who were making a strong fight against the Raines bill, presumably for that reason, were promised places as confidential special agents if they would withdraw their objections, and they did so. The most that can be done now is to refer them to the Civil Service Commissioners. The Attorney General holds that not only the confidential special agents, but the Deputy Commissioners, of whom there are to be at least three—one in New-York, one in Brooklyn, and one in Buffalo—with all their employes and agents, should come within the classified service in the non-competitive schedule.

Rule 5, which defines who shall be included in Schedule A as it now exists in the civil service regulations, is as follows:

Schedule A shall include the deputies of principal offices duly authorized by law to act for their principals; and officers, clerks, and others whose official relations are necessarily strictly confidential to the head of the office in which they serve; officers or others under official bonds as security for the collection, custody, or disbursement of public moneys, or who, by virtue of their position, have the custody of public moneys for the safekeeping of which any officer must give bonds, and such other positions as may now or hereafter be included in this schedule, according to law.

Inasmuch as this rule is one made by the board with the approval of the Governor, it may be changed by the same authority, and inasmuch as the Attorney General has given the opinion that the excise appointments are within the scope of the civil service, whether or not they come under this rule, or in the class from which appointments are made after open competitive examination, rests entirely with the Governor and the Civil Service Commissioners.

Verdict on the Pond Will Set Aside.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—The verdict of the jury in the Pond will suit, the appeal of Anson Phelps Pond of New-York from the probate of the will of his brother, Charles L. Pond, was set aside by Judge John M. Thayer, in the Superior Court, this morning. Two weeks ago to-morrow, after a trial lasting six weeks, the jury returned a verdict breaking the will. The case is now practically where it was before the trial was begun.

HARRITY FOR SOUND MONEY.

Believes Democrats Can Win in a Fight on the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee, reached Washington to-night and will remain until to-morrow. Sitting in his room at the Arlington, he discussed National politics with a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in a way that conveyed his opinion that the chances of the Democratic Party in the coming struggle are much better than the Republicans are inclined to admit.

Mr. Harrity believes that the Democrats will nominate a sound-money man for President on a sound-money platform. He is not so sure that this course will be followed by the Republicans at St. Louis. It is significant, to him, that the free-silver Republicans appear to be satisfied with the candidacy of McKinley, and while he is by no means certain that McKinley will be the Republican nominee, it appears to him that if the Ohio man is successful at St. Louis, the sound-money men of the country will not turn to him.

The business interests, Mr. Harrity thinks, will support the party and candidate whose position on the currency question cannot be made a matter of dispute.

The evidences of returning confidence among New-York Democrats are gratifying to Mr. Harrity, who appreciates the effect upon the National Democracy of enthusiasm in the New-York organization in a Presidential campaign.

Regarding Democratic candidates he had not much to say. Pennsylvania will present the name of ex-Gov. Pattison and stand by him as long as there shall seem to be a possibility of his receiving the nomination. Mr. Harrity will be very much surprised, he says, if the silver Democrats bolt as a consequence of being defeated in the convention. He sees increasing signs that the sound-money sentiment is growing in the country, and apparently believes that the Democrats who favor a strong financial plank in the platform will have little difficulty in carrying their point.

Mr. Harrity to-day received a letter from Chicago, which informed him that work on the Democratic Convention Hall is progressing rapidly, and that there is no doubt that everything will be in readiness for the convention long before the time set for calling it to order.

SENATOR HIGBIE TAKEN TO TASK.

Roswell G. Rolston Speaks His Mind on the Raines Law.

BABYLON, L. I., March 27.—Senator Richard Higbie of the First District and Roswell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, were the principals in a warm discussion over the Raines law, in the railroad station here. Senator Higbie and Mr. Rolston met by chance, but the latter no sooner caught sight of the Senator than he took him to task for having supported the Raines bill.

"What do you mean by supporting such an iniquitous measure as the Raines bill?" exclaimed President Rolston.

"It is not an iniquitous measure. It's one of the fairest and most just measures ever introduced in the Senate. You evidently don't understand the measure," replied Senator Higbie.

"Don't tell me I don't understand the bill. Can't I read? Am I ignorant? You insult me," retorted Mr. Rolston.

Senator Higbie's face flushed, and, as he was about to reply, Mr. Rolston exclaimed: "Don't tell me, when the law reads that you can fine a man $1,000 for selling a glass of beer, that it means something else. Explain that point, if you can?"

Senator Higbie attempted to defend the measure, adduced a number of arguments, but failed to convince President Rolston that the bill contained a single redeeming feature.

Both Senator Higbie and President Rolston grew very excited, and a number of left-handed compliments were exchanged, when Senator Higbie declared that the measure was a party measure, and he should stand by his party under all circumstances.

GOLDEN WEDDING COMMEMORATED.

Iselin Memorial Window Placed in St. Gabriel's Church.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 27.—The superb memorial window presented to St. Gabriel's Church in commemoration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin by their daughters, was put in place to-day. The window is but a few feet from the white marble statue of the Virgin Mary, and through it a rich, mellow light falls on the statue.

The window is nearly square, and is built in three large perpendicular panels. The side panels are intersected horizontally near the top and bottom, so that small panels are formed at each end of the window.

The main central panel bears the picture of the betrothal of St. Joseph and the Virgin, who are represented as just leaving the temple after receiving the benediction of the patriarch. The Virgin bears in one hand a three-flowered lily stalk. The other hand rests in the hand of St. Joseph. The two large panels at the sides bear the Iselin and O'Donnell coats of arms.

In golden letters on the small panels at the bottom of the window are the words: "Given on Golden Wedding Day of Adrian and Eleanora Iselin by Their Daughters." The first of three small panels at the top has the date "1845," the last panel has the date "1895," and the central panel has the words, "December Eleventh." The top panels are ornamented by scrolls, on which the inscriptions appear, and by upright torches.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES'S SISTER.

Separated from Him by the Civil War, and They Never Met Again.

ST LOUIS, March 27.—Mrs. E. Marvin, a sister of the late ex-President Hayes, who died Wednesday at Kirkwood, a suburb, was buried yesterday from the Kirkwood Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Mays presiding. She was a few years the senior of her distinguished brother.

They were separated in early youth. Mrs. Marvin was reared and educated by an old Southern family then residing in Southern Illinois. When the civil war broke out the brother joined the Union Army, and the strong prejudices of the family with which Mrs. Marvin was living estranged her from him, and they never met again.

Monkey Jumped from the Bridge.

A monkey jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River Thursday and was drowned. George Brown of 118 East Fourth Street was bringing five monkeys over the bridge in feed bags. When about half way over the monkey in question chewed his way out of the bag and escaped. When pursued it jumped to the top of the rail at the outer edge of the bridge and from there to the river below.

The Huguenots of Florida.

The Huguenot Society of New-York held its monthly meeting last night in the Assembly Rooms of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Dr. John H. Edwards read a paper entitled "The Huguenots of Florida," in the course of which he described the first settlement of the Huguenots and their sufferings and martyrdom at the hands of the Spaniards.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-Jersey—J. V. Laming, Manalapan; New-York—John Coulter, Cahoodle; Addison Stratton, Greenfield; C. S. Davis, Jewettville; J. M. Darrin, Weston.

Fire on a Fair Ground.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 27.—A portion of one of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society's buildings was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is placed at $500. It is supposed that a tramp started the fire.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it. —Adv.

A POLITICAL JOB SPOILED

SCHEME OF "STEVE" ELKINS FAILS TO GO THROUGH THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill Prevents the Passage of a Measure to Secure Partisan Advantage in New-Mexico—Accuses Elkins of Having "Sneaked" It into an Appropriation Bill—Denounces the Plot as a "Mean, Small, Contemptible Trick."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—"Steve" Elkins and his former business associate in New-Mexico, Delegate Catron of that Territory, are cast down to-night over the failure of a political job which the House had indorsed and which they hoped would be accepted by the Senate without question, but which was exposed and defeated by Mr. Hill with the aid of Republican votes. Mr. Elkins, who once lived in New-Mexico, and Mr. Catron, who is one of the prominent Republicans of the Territory, assuming that the next National election would result in a Republican victory, conceived the idea of changing the date of the beginning of the next session of the Territorial Legislature from December to May, so that in the event of Republican success a Republican President might appoint Territorial officers and thus take the control of legislation from the Democrats. In pursuance of this scheme, a paragraph was inserted in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill providing that the next session of the Legislature should begin the first Monday in May, 1897, and each succeeding session the first Monday in May of every odd numbered year thereafter, and forbidding the election or appointment or payment of any officer of either house of the Legislature, except a translator and an interpreter. The present Secretary of the Territory, Lorion Miller, incurred the enmity of the Republicans by his action at the last meeting of the Territorial Legislature in connection with a contested seat, and the job contemplated his retirement, as well as the overriding of public sentiment in the Territory.

Of course the paragraph embodying the selfish motives of Mr. Elkins had no business in the Appropriation bill. Mr. Hill says it was "sneaked" in, and the anxiety displayed by Mr. Elkins to have him explain the offensive term lends strength to the charge. The House had not a word to say in protest against the job, which may be explained by the activity of Mr. Catron, who has the reputation in New-Mexico of being a past master in the art of political manipulation. That he and his Senatorial friends came to grief to-day is due alone to the fact that Mr. Hill had learned of their scheme from Democrats in the Territory, who rightly assumed that the New-York Senator would like nothing better than to expose and defeat it.

Mr. Hill was on the alert to-day, and when the paragraph was reached he at once moved that it be stricken out. Then the fun began in earnest. Delegate Catron entered the chamber not three minutes after the motion had been made and took a seat beside Mr. Elkins. Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who had been made aware of the nature of the job, pricked up his ears and held a consultation with the West Virginia Senator. Mr. Hill in the meantime was assailing the paragraph with the utmost vigor, revealing the plot and denouncing it as a "mean, small, contemptible trick."

When he declared that it had been "sneaked" into the bill, Mr. Elkins, whose face had taken on an additional shade of red, jumped to his feet and demanded to know what right Mr. Hill had to use that offensive term. The reply he received was not satisfactory, but Mr. Hill was not in a mood to mince words, and, although Mr. Elkins professed to be dissatisfied with the explanation, the Senate understood and showed signs of its appreciation. Mr. Cullom, who was in charge of the bill, undertook a defense of the offending paragraph, which might better have been left to some one else, for he only succeeded in emphasizing the fact that the Senate was asked to indorse a cheap political game.

The defense agreed upon by Elkins and Catron that the change in the date of the meeting of the Legislature was designed to meet the objection alleged to exist at present of the impossibility of settling cases of contested seats prior to the adjournment of the Legislature was presented by Mr. Carter, who went further than he intended and acknowledged that there was politics in the proposition. What he said served to intensify the opposition, and Mr. Hill found himself reinforced by Mr. Faulkner, who took evident delight in antagonizing his colleague, and by Mr. Damel, Mr. Cockrell, and several others.

The scene during the debate was significant of the foolish lengths to which some politicians will go in their efforts to gain what to them seems an advantage over their political adversaries. Elkins sat at Mr. Carter's right hand, and next to him sat Catron with a volume of the Revised Statutes before him, ready to prompt the Montana Senator, who showed, long before the debate came to an end, that he realized the extent of the predicament he had got into through his desire to aid the schemers. It required nearly two hours to settle the question, and in that time the proposition was thoroughly riddled. Mr. Gorman served notice upon the Republicans, after Mr. Cullom had moved to table the Hill motion, that the bill would be held up for an indefinite time if the proposed revolutionary method involved in the plan of permitting extraneous matter to be incorporated in the bill should be adopted, and the Republican leaders saw that he meant what he said.

The overturning of the Elkins-Catron job came on the vote on the Cullom motion, Messrs. Frye and Wolcott voting with the Democrats and Populists to swell the majority for Hill to 8. Mr. Cullom did not require further evidence that the job was doomed, and said that he would not press the matter further.

The offending paragraphs were stricken out a moment later, even Mr. Elkins failing to make a sound when the question was put. Catron and he whispered together a moment after the matter was decided, and then the delegate marched out of the chamber, wearing a look which showed that he was afflicted with a "tired feeling." It is said to-night that Elkins and Catron will endeavor to have the decision of the Senate overturned when the conferees on the bill get together, but Mr. Hill says the conferees will not dare to favor the scheme, in the face of the Senate's emphatic condemnation of it.

The matter to which Mr. Hill had objected having been stricken out, the bill was passed without division.

Annie McGrath Not Poisoned?

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—It was learned on good authority to-day that there is a strong probability that the chemical analysis being made by an expert chemist of Annie McGrath's blood and internal organs will not develop that the girl died of poisoning. If this should be true, there seems to be nothing for the police to do but to release Samuel Langdon unconditionally. The chemist will make his report on the result of his examination Monday.

Tramps Take Revenge with Fire.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 27.—Three tramps called yesterday afternoon at John Molton's farmhouse, six miles from this city, and asked for something to eat. Molton drove them away. Molton discovered his barns on fire about 8 o'clock last night, and saw the three tramps running across the fields in the direction of the woods. Four barns and contents, worth $3,000, were destroyed.

Bishops Call on the Governor.

ALBANY, March 27.—Bishop Hood of the New-York Conference and Bishop Walters of the Genesee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion asked Gov. Morton today to preside at the centennial celebration of that Church, in Carnegie Hall, New-York City, in October. The Bishops left feeling confident that the Governor would grant their request.

MADRID INDIGANT AT AMERICAN.

Republicans Advocate the Granting of Autonomy to Cuba.

LONDON, March 27.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that even the most moderate papers, in their issues Friday, expressed great indignation at the action of the American Congress anent the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and asked the Government to spare no effort to prepare for any development. The action of Captain General Weyler in deciding to treat the insurgents as bandits is almost unanimously approved.

The dispatch adds that public feeling is running so high that the Government will find difficulty in controlling the national exasperation. The Republicans advocate the granting of autonomy to Cuba, and declare that they will, with the view of avoiding responsibility, abstain from taking part in the elections for members of the Cortes.

WINE FOR THE IOWA'S BOWS.

Gov. Drake's Daughter Has Nothing to Do with Launching Plans.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Gov. Drake of Iowa, his staff, Secretary of State W. M. Garland, State Auditor C. G. McCarthy, State Treasurer John Herrott, and Miss Mary Lord Drake, the Governor's daughter, who is to christen the battleship Iowa to-morrow, arrived here to-day. When the Governor was asked whether he thought wine or water should be used in naming the ship, he said:

"My daughter received letters from the President and Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa protesting against the use of champagne in the christening of the battleship Iowa. She replied that she was in hearty accord with the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but that she had no control over the programme; that she believed that the programme had been arranged, and that she would find on reaching Philadelphia that all the arrangements for the christening had been completed.

"She further stated that doubtless the Secretary of the Navy had determined that matter, and she could not interfere with what had been decided upon by that official."

GEN. HANCOCK'S BRONZE STATUE.

It Will Be Unveiled with Elaborate Ceremonies About May 1.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The bronze statue of Gen. Hancock is now being put in position in the small park at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street. The statue, which was modeled by Henry J. Ellicott of this city, and cast by the Gorham Company, at Providence, R. I., is in fourteen parts, which are being put together, and the whole work will be completed in the course of a week.

The figures are of heroic size, and the entire work has cost $40,000, all of which has been appropriated by Congress. The other statues erected in Washington have been paid for by contributions, Congress in some cases having appropriated money for the pedestals. It is proposed to have elaborate ceremonies at the unveiling of the Hancock Statue about May 1, and a bill will be introduced in the House next week making an appropriation of $5,000 for expenses of the demonstration.

Near-by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and all the regular troops and State militia organizations within reasonable distance will be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Charles Zapel's Fatal Fall in the General Post Office.

Charles Zapel, a house painter, living in Thirty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue, fell a distance of three stories down the freight elevator shaft in the General Post Office yesterday afternoon and was killed.

Zapel and Charles Oehler of 1,115 Second Avenue, who had been working together in the building, started for the elevator on the second floor, about 5 o'clock P. M., to go to an upper floor. Oehler says he caught the elevator, and the elevator man at once started it upward. Zapel shouted out to the elevator man to leave the gates open. His request was complied with, the elevator man supposing he would wait until the elevator returned.

But Zapel stepped from the floor into the shaft, and fell to the basement, and was killed. Both his legs were broken, and his skull was fractured.

MARRIAGE SECRET FIFTEEN YEARS.

Revealed in Mrs. Margaret M. Stevenson's Prosecution of John Graham.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Mrs. Margaret M. Stevenson was the prosecuting witness today in the trial of John Graham for violating the mail laws. During her examination a strange story of a secret marriage was revealed.

John Drake Stevenson, son of Brig. Gen. Stevenson and grandson of the first Governor of Illinois, met fifteen years ago Miss Margaret M. Wylie, then sixteen years old, at the home of her aunt in this city, and they were married in secret. Their marriage remained a secret until to-day.

Mrs. Stevenson's family are wealthy residents of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevenson has made a fortune in the West, where he has been since shortly after his marriage.

DR. T. K. TUTHILL MADE CORONER.

Appointed by Gov. Morton in Place of the Late Dr. O'Meagher.

ALBANY, March 27.—Gov. Morton has appointed Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill as Coroner for New-York City in the place of Coroner O'Meagher, deceased.

Dr. Tuthill is a graduate of the medical department of the University of the City of New-York. He is a Platt Republican and takes a deep interest in politics. It is not known whether he will serve until November, or complete Coroner O'Meagher's unexpired term of twenty months. The Coroner has a salary of $3,000 a year and the services of a physician and a clerk.

A Months' Lease of Life.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Postmaster General Wilson has modified his order discontinuing the Post Offices at Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Blythebourne, Canarsie, Coney Island, Flatlands, Fort Hamilton, Gravesend, Gravesend Beach, Lawnwood, Sheepshead Bay, Van Pelt Manor, West Brooklyn—all in Kings County, N. Y.—so as to take effect April 30 next, instead of March 31.

Twins Found in a Hallway.

Mrs. Burdner of 262 Houston Street found twin babies in the hallway of her house last evening, and took them to the Outdoor Relief Department at Eleventh Street, where Superintendent Blake christened them Julius and August Brodman. They have dark complexions, and Mr. Blake thinks they are Hungarians. They were placed in the nursery in Bellevue Hospital.

Gold Chain Washed Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 27.—Among a quantity of wreckage washed ashore at Poverty Beach and gathered by George Bennett, there was found a piece of gold chain a foot long. It is of fine workmanship, and was attached to a piece of planking. It had evidently been part of a necklace or guard.

Their Wages Raised Ten Per Cent.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., March 27.—The Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Company has notified its employes of a raise of wages in every department of 10 per cent. The change, which will go into effect on April 1, will benefit over 500 men.

TAKE REED BUT NO SILVER

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS CONDEMN FREE COINAGE.

They Declare in Their Convention for the Gold Standard—The Proposition that They Say a Few Consolatory Words About Fifty-Cent Dollars to Help the Maine Man in the West Peremptorily Rejected—What Will Reed Say?

BOSTON, March 27.—It was said ten days ago that the Massachusetts Republican Convention would present formally to the country the nomination of Mr. Reed of Maine to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It also was said that whatever declaration should be made by the Massachusetts Convention relative to the financial question—the great question of the day—would reflect Mr. Reed's views.

The convention was held to-day. It indorsed Mr. Reed's candidacy, and declared for gold monometallism, adopting a financial resolution which in its substance is as sound as the resolution adopted by the New-York Republican Convention.

It does not appear, however, from anything that took place in the convention or outside of it, in any conference of influential Massachusetts Republicans, that the financial declaration made here to-day is of the sort Mr. Reed wished to have made. Nor is there any evidence that tends to show that Mr. Reed believes in gold monometallism.

The only information that has been given out as to Mr. Reed's financial views has come from Senator Chandler. Mr. Chandler says Reed despises gold monometallism, and is an ardent bimetallist, full of desire to do something for silver.

Corroboration of Senator Chandler's allegation is the fact, which was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, that the resolution Mr. Reed wished to have adopted by the Massachusetts Convention was a bimetallic thing. Mr. Lodge brought the resolution here from Washington, and showed it to Republican leaders, including some business men and bankers

Z. B. Draper of Hopedale, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston. Alternates were elected, as follows: R. R. Boutwell of Belmont, L. C. Southard of Boston, R. F. Hawkins of Springfield, and S. S. Courtney of Boston.

While the ballots for delegates and alternates were being counted, Mr. Lodge talked jingo talk to the convention.

REED MEN TAKE COURAGE.

The News from Boston Causes Rejoicing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Massachusetts having spoken for Reed, the Reed men in Washington have taken on some access of confidence and courage, and are comparing the figures of last week with those of to-day, to show that the lead of McKinley is not so startling as it is asserted generally to be by the boomers of the Ohio Napoleon. To those Republicans who have read the Massachusetts platform, it is a grateful relief from the depressing straddle of the Ohioans. It was intended to be. Coming upon the news from South Dakota, the Massachusetts declaration is stiffening to the Republicans who are for sound money, and is having its depressing effect upon the waning silver column of the Democratic Party.

Astonishment is expressed that Senator Pettigrew, considered to be one of the most unflinching silver men, should permit himself to be converted in a day from a silver man to a delegate pledged for sound money. That is eloquent of the force of the sound-money sentiment of his State. If South Dakota should be followed in this course, as it probably will be, by North Dakota, silver will lose two votes in the Senate, for Hansbrough will not vote for silver if his State Convention shall declare in favor of sound money.

J. H. Manley, the active and watchful manager here of the Reed boom, has taken advantage promptly of the action of the Massachusetts Convention in instructing for Reed to announce the strength of the leading candidates up to this date. With great glee he announces that of the 308 delegates so far elected there are 150 for McKinley and 210 for all other candidates. As the delegations for Reed, Morton, Allison, Quay, and Cullom are considered adverse to McKinley under any circumstances, it is apparent that McKinley has much to do to justify the boast of some of his admirers that he will nave "a walkover." Mr. Manley refers to the fact that the situation now, so far as McKinley is concerned, is precisely like that which the Blaine men found twenty years ago.

There is some amusement over the language of the message he sent to Boston to-day, which bears the marks of having been issued in haste. After saying, "We felt so sure of Mr. Blaine's nomination that we regarded it as settled, and yet he was defeated in the convention; the Maine man went down before the Ohio Governor," he adds, in a precipitate way, "History will repeat itself at St. Louis." Mr. Manley does not mean that the Maine man will be defeated by the Ohio Governor, as he was in 1876, but that the Ohio Governor will be defeated by the Maine man. He really meant to say that history would reverse itself. He tries to make it plain in the context, but he has furnished a sentence which the McKinley men will be tempted to quote without the context.

Only a part of the newspapers of the country are likely to see Mr. Manley's interesting letter. It is understood that The Associated Press has declined to transmit it to its clients, as it declined to use the Chandler attacks on the McKinley fat-frying business. There is general complaint that the Western concern has persistently and studiously cultivated the interests of McKinley, in spite of the protests of the papers taking the supply from this partisan association, and there appears to be a probability that it will be employed through the campaign as a political engine. To newspapers that want all the news, whether it pleases or hurts, this course will be likely to be vexatious, and it may drive sensible persons to seek information where it will be provided without regard to whether it is agreeable or unpalatable.

A MESSAGE FROM MANLEY.

He Predicts McKinley's Defeat and Reed's Triumph at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—J. H. Manley sent the following telegram to-day, directed to W. Murray Crane, a delegate in the Republican State Convention at Boston:

In answer to your inquiry, this is the situation as it will stand at the end of this week: At the close of your convention to-day, there will have been 308 delegates elected. Gov. McKinley will have 162 delegates, provided you assign to him the entire delegation from Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota. But there should be taken from this number 12 delegates from these States, who have declared, since their election, in favor of Mr. Reed, and as they were not instructed, they should be taken from the McKinley column and placed in Mr. Reed's. This gives Gov. McKinley 150 delegates; Mr. Reed 72, Gov. Morton 64, Senator Allison 38, Senator Quay 26, Senator Cullom 10, contested 36.

You will see that this gives Mr. McKinley 150 delegates, against 210 anti-McKinley delegates.

The situation is precisely as it was twenty years ago. You will remember that three months before the convention met at Cincinnati we were confident of Mr. Blaine's nomination. He stood then as the apostle of protection, but he had opposed to his nomination Senator Conkling of New-York Senator Morton of Indiana, Secretary Bristow of Kentucky, Gov. Hayes of Ohio, and Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania. We felt so sure of Mr. Blaine's nomination that we regarded it as settled, and yet he was defeated in the convention, and the Maine men went down before the Ohio Governor.

History will repeat itself at St. Louis. Gov. McKinley is and will be the leading candidate in the convention, but he will have opposed to him, as candidates, Gov. Morton of New-York, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Reed of Maine.

You will find that the tables will be turned, and the Ohio Governor will go down before the man from Maine.

It is not at all certain that Mr. Manley has as much confidence in Reed's candidacy as he professes to have.

PLATT IN CONTROL.

The Twenty-sixth District Chooses Morton Delegates to St. Louis.

BINGHAMTON, March 27.—The Platt people controlled the Twenty-sixth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day. The counties in the district are Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga, and Tompkins.

There was a strong sentiment in favor of Morton for President, with Reed for second choice. As a result of a fight between ex-Senator O'Connor, Mayor George E. Green, and Charles M. Dickinson, all of this city, regarding which should go to St. Louis, Broome County was left out in the cold. Senator O'Connor is the only man who is dissatisfied. Mr. Dickinson was pacified by being made a Presidential Elector, and Mayor Green is an alternate to St. Louis. However, not a little hard feeling has been engendered. Ex-Assemblyman David Sherwood of Chenango was Chairman. Frank J. Erz of Tompkins and William A. Smythe of Tioga were chosen as delegates to the St. Louis National Republican Convention; Mayor George E. Green and Wesley Gould of Delaware, alternates.

McKinley in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 27.—At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District held here to-day McKinley was indorsed for President, Russell for Governor, and Pritchard for United States Senator.

A Jefferson Celebration.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chauncey F. Black, President of the Association of Democratic Clubs, has called on the members of the association to join in an excursion to Monticello on the anniversary of Jefferson's birth, April 2.

Not "Robby" Burns.

From The Chicago Interior.

A Scotsman, writing from Stirling, Scotland, has gi'en us ower the lugs for speaking of "Robby Burns." He says that "Robby is only applied, among us, to 'silly bodies' or 'canny craturs' who do not show much character either for good or evil, because they cannot exhibit what they do not possess," that Burns answered to the names, Robert, Rob, Rab, and Robin. Our Scotch friend therefore advises Americans to "leave Robby or Bobby for fules and bairnies—they do not fit a man of Burns's stamp." He expresses his inference that a man who would apply Robby to Burns is a Southern Irishman—a Corkonian, or somewhere there. Well, we must tak tent aye for our Scotch readers. "Robbie" stands hereaway for "Dear Robert." Our soldiers have expressed their love for their leaders by nicknames, which do not sound respectful to one who is not to the manner born. Gen. Taylor, afterward elevated to the Presidency, was "Old Zach"; the hero of Chickamagua was "Pap Thomas"—and so on for most of them. We cannot speak of Burns as Robert—that is too cold. Of the four allowable we will choose Robin.

Blood

That is impure is a constant source of danger, and a constant cause of weakness. Circulating as it does to every part of the system, carrying nutriment to the nerves, muscles, and the great vital organs of the body, it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be pure if you want good health. The way to purify the blood and keep it pure is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

TALK ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

Frank Moss and Stephen S. Blake Have Something to Say on Reform.

Reform as exemplified in the present City Government was called some hard names both by Frank Moss and by ex-Assemblyman Stephen S. Blake, the speakers at last night's debate on "Our City Government" before the members of the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

While Mr. Moss and Mr. Blake agreed in being dissatisfied with Mayor Strong's administration, they could not agree as to the remedy. Mr. Moss wanted further reform, while Mr. Blake was equally sure that the best thing for the city was to return Tammany to power. Neither view seemed to entirely satisfy the audience, however, for the first speaker in the general discussion, Mr. Wakeman, wanted the People's Party, while the next two were inclined to believe that Socialist doctrines were the most to be relied on.

Mr. Moss thought that the election of 1894 was the result of many accidents, and announced that he would not stand as an apologist for the Coroner and the Sheriff. "True reform," he said, "is not through yet. The men put up by the reform element were not the equals of those they deposed, but were put into the gap to begin the destruction and serve as foundations of the temple."

Mr. Blake's argument was that partisan politics was a necessity that the people might have some one to call to account. The present City Government, he said, was "nondescript" and a "colossal imposture." He also had much to say about the Coroner and the Sheriff, who, he said, "only excite laughter and ridicule," and the Police Board he called "a quartet of doctrinaires who deem it their only duty to enforce some old laws they have dug up that might as well be obsolete."

MLLE. MARSY'S TESTIMONY.

Justice Has a Picturesque Side in the French Courts.

Paris Dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette.

"Mlle. Marsy!" shouted the announcing usher of the Tenth Chamber of the Correctional Police, a comic personage exactly like Coquelin cadet, with the same voice and gait and the same trick of showing the left upper teeth when speaking. There was a hush of expectation, everybody but the Judges stood on tiptoe, the door leading to the witnesses' waiting room was opened wide, another sensational pause, and then, amid a hum of admiration, there glided into court Mlle. Marsy, dressed in black, her hair dyed pale gold, contrasting with the sallow complexion which is hers as a brune, and with the eyebrows left their natural color.

It was an admirable entrée worthy of the best traditions of the Comédie Française. It produced a deep impression upon both Judge and public. Coquelin cadet, eager to be polite, handed over a chair for Mlle. Marsy to sit upon, and, true to his comic resemblance, nearly knocked off the headdress of the prosecuting counsel in so doing. "Be seated, Mlle. Marsy," said the Judge, in his softest and most insinuating accents. But, no; Mlle. Marsy preferred to stand up; she could not be seen when she sat down; so, lifting her hand in token of the oath she took to speak the truth, she fell fainting into the arms of Coquelin cadet, who happened to be behind her. Lucky man! The prosecuting counsel looked envious, and the Judge gave a little sympathetic start from his bench.

In a moment or two the witness had recovered, and then, in the same low tones, distinctly audible however, she proceeded to demolish finally and forever the reputation of M. Jacques Saint-Cère. There he sat, in the middle of the dock, almost on the knees, it seemed, of the municipal guardsman guarding him from behind with fixed bayonet. Armand Rosenthal, "The Head of Baal on the Body of Bacchus," neither thinned, as the papers said, nor infirm, I thought, in spite of his two sticks, possessor of an admirable portliness of almost ministerial majesty, but with coarse, heavy features, more of the Assyrian than the Hebraic type, the nose thick and flat, the eyes crown, passionless, and spectacled, a well set-up forehead and head, and lips, red, sensual, enormous, never closed—the lips of the boy playing bob-cherry in Mulready's picture, craving, lickerish, voracious, the lips of the carp in the castle moat at Chantilly, ever extended to snap up the thumping loaves that visitors hurl to them. All the prisoners, with the exception of little Jacques de Civry, were, I noticed, heavily lipped, and all had prominent noses.

They trembled with anxiety as Mlle. Marsy gave her damning evidence; they writhed in an agony of appeal when Rosenthal begged, with tears in his voice and his hands beating the air, that the witness should not be believed. So great, indeed, was his emotion that after Mlle. Marsy's evidence he had to leave the court.

Next to him in the dock sat Labruyère, a scowling, heavy-jawed fellow, with an impudent, bullying air, the type of the prévôt of a second-rate fencing academy. He enjoyed the moral support of his friend, Mme. Sévérine, Socialist and philanthropist, present among the witnesses, her hair dyed a deep mahogany red, and her face buried in powder.

On Labruyère's left sat the enigmatic Chiarasolo, a diminutive, olive-skinned Corsican Jew, the eternal peddler. And next to him, pressed into the corner of the dock, M. Carle des Perrières surveyed the court with a shrewd, catlike glance. Cesti had had a good deal to say before Mlle. Marsy came in, and he spoke in a strange voice, hesitating, caressing, deprecatory, very different from the stentorian clamorings of Labruyère and Rosenthal's passionate appeals, that were to come afterward.

The two Counts at his side—the Counts Ulric and Jacques de Civry—completed the little band of prisoners. The grandsons of a former Duke of Brunswick, they naturally bore themselves with a distinguished air. The younger seemed insignificant enough beside the elder, with his strangely handsome, aristocratic features, in which, however, there seemed to be an indescribable degenerate something that was wrong about them.

With the eyes of these seven prisoners eagerly fixed upon her, Mlle. Marsy, alternately rising and sitting down, between little sobs and sighs and occasional pauses of admirable effect, told how "M. Lebaudy" (she is the only person connected with the case who does not call him "Max") had agreed to give 2,000 louis to M. Jacques Saint-Cère to procure the intervention of the Russian Embassy to obtain Max's release from military service, and had subsequently signed bills for M. Saint-Cère to the amount of 12,000f. "I was always good to you, M. Saint-Cère," she said, in answer to Rosenthal's frantic denial. "I must speak the whole truth—about you as well as about others."

And then, her examination over, holding her dainty little umbrella close up against her, with her head inclined slightly on one side, the charming actress departed as she had come, amid the same little stir of admiration and sympathy on all sides. She had dealt the blow that she had come to deliver. It was a mortal blow. The enemy lay upon the floor, writhing in the agonies of death. "M. Lebaudy" was avenged—at least in part. But what an admirable comédienne! The rest of the proceedings had but little interest.

The Presents All Duplicated.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Moses Gill Holden of Rutland and Mrs. John Gill Hobbs of Gardner, twins, who were born in Princeton, March 21, 1816, celebrated their eightieth birthday Saturday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Holden in Rutland. A party of fifty-five relatives sat down to the dinner, and in the afternoon a large number of townspeople called to pay their respects. A great many presents, all in duplicates, were received.

POLICE AND RAINES BILL

CHIEF CONLIN LOOKING FOR AN OPINION FROM COUNSEL SCOTT.

Not Clear When the Police Shall Enforce Provisions—Saloon Men Must Not Sell to Children Under Eighteen Years Old, Otherwise They Will Be Arrested—Clauses in Which Clubs Are Included and Punishment for Drunkenness.

All the Police Commissioners were present yesterday at a meeting of the board. The most important topic of discussion was the change made in existing laws by the enactment of the Raines bill.

It is provided by the last clause of the bill that it shall take effect immediately on its passage. President Roosevelt expressed some doubt as to what provisions of the bill became operative under this clause.

Commissioner Parker said that Chief Conlin had sent to the Corporation Counsel for his official construction of the law.

President Roosevelt evidently did not like this plan of a subordinate sending to the Corporation Counsel for opinions direct, instead of through the official head of the Police Department, as is customary in all other departments of the City Government, so he suggested that Commissioners Andrews and Parker—the lawyers of the board—should see the Corporation Counsel and obtain his construction of the law.

Commissioner Parker said that Chief Conlin expected a reply either to-day or Monday, and suggested that the matter should be allowed to drop until Mr. Conlin heard from Mr. Scott.

Chief Conlin summoned all the Captains and precinct commanders to Headquarters in the afternoon and had them before him, together with the District Inspectors. He instructed his subordinates as to what they will have to do in enforcing the law under the new order of things, if it is decided that certain provisions of the act are now operative.

He told the Captains that the hour between midnight Sunday and 1 A. M. Monday was no longer in dispute. No liquor can be sold between 12 o'clock Saturday and 5 o'clock Monday morning. Shades and curtains must be drawn up and the interior and bars exposed during prohibited hours. No free lunch can be given away, and the age of minors is raised from sixteen to eighteen years. Saloon keepers selling to children under the age of 18 are to be arrested. The saloon men, the Chief said, would have ample notice of what the police were going to do.

There are some inconsistencies in the text of the Raines law which it will be hard for even lawyers to reconcile.

Sub-Section 7 of Section 17 says: "If the premises where such traffic is to be carried on are situated in any public park, &c." Section 24 says: "Traffic in liquor shall not be carried on in any building owned by the public."

If an agent or special agent suspects that any person, corporation, or association is trafficking in liquor without a liquor tax certificate, instead of getting evidence against the parties at fault and bringing them before a jury for breach of the law of the State, he is authorized by Section 29 to go before a Judge of the Supreme Court and obtain an injunction. If the person, copartnership, or corporation does not obey the injunction, those involved are liable to be punished by the Judge for contempt of court.

By Section 34 any person, copartnership, or corporation which trafficks in liquor without a certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit a sum not less than twice the amount of the tax, and also be liable to imprisonment for not more than one year in addition to the fine. Both these clauses will apply to all the clubs in New-York which fail to apply for licenses on May 1 next, provided that the courts do not hold that the extension of the law to clubs is invalid.

Section 45 provides that all cases, except the injunction proceedings, shall be prosecuted by indictment before the Grand Jury and tried by the Supreme Court or in this city by the Court of General Sessions as an alternative.

Section 40 says that any person intoxicated in a public place shall be punished by a fine of not less than $3 or not more than $10, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. This raises the question whether all the cases of intoxication now tried by the Police Magistrates must in future be tried by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions in this city. If this construction of the Raines law holds there will not be much chance of a Summer vacation for the Judges of the First Division of the Supreme Court.

PROTECTED BY INJUNCTION, HE SAYS.

Case of a Brooklyn Club Cited as Affecting the License Issue.

The Legislature of this State passed a law in 1866 "to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," and under the provisions of this act an attempt was made to force clubs to take out a liquor license and to place them under the same police surveillance as saloons. According to James Eschwege, the law never was carried out, and there is at present in force an injunction granted by a Supreme Court Justice restraining the police from enforcing this law.

The law was "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The Raines bill of 1896 is entitled "An Act in Relation to the Traffic in Liquors." The word "traffic," according to Mr. Eschwege, cannot be taken to include anything not within the meaning of the word "sale."

Under the act of 1866, the police notified the Germania, a Brooklyn club, that it came within the law, that it must take out a license, close at midnight and on Sundays, and in all ways be under the same law as saloons.

The Metropolitan Board of Police was then in power, and the club sent a letter to Thomas C. Acton, the President of the board, declaring that it was a private club and did not sell liquor. An answer declared that the club was within the law. Application was then made to Thomas W. Clerke, Justice of the Supreme Court, for an injunction against the police and others.

The Germania, through Mr. Eschwege, who, as a lawyer and by one of its charter members, acted as counsel, presented an affidavit declaring "that the said Germania and the said Charles Voigt (steward of the club) do not, nor does either of them, publicly keep or sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, and that no person is admitted to the premises occupied by the said Germania except its members and persons introduced by its members."

On the strength of this affidavit, Justice Clerke granted, May 14, 1866, an injunction preventing the defendants, who were named as the Board of Police, the Board of Health, the Superintendent of Police, and the Police Captain of the district," until further order of this court, from disturbing * * * any member of the said Germania at any time in the quiet enjoyment of the premises occupied by them * * * under color or pretense of any of the premises of the act entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors,' &c., passed April 14, 1866."

The late Charles Tracy and George Bliss, counsel for the police, gave notice of a motion to dissolve the injunction, but the motion was never argued.

AFFECTED BY RAINES LAW.

Midwood and Knickerbocker Field Clubs May Consolidate.

The Midwood Club and the Knickerbocker Field Club of the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, may consolidate. The Midwood Club has never had a license, although it has sold liquor to its members. A member of the club yesterday said:

"The Midwood is a purely social organization, and as such has very little use for the bar. The amount required to be paid for a liquor license under the Raines bill is a big item in the expenditures of any club of that nature. I know that there is very little dringing done in the Midwood Club, yet the bar is a convenience for many members, not on their own account, but for the reason that when they bring a friend to the clubhouse they have something better than cold water wherewith to show their hospitality. However, when we have to pay $650 a year for that advantage, it is a different matter, and so far as I am concerned I would rather have the bar abolished than pay for a license."

The question of consolidation has been under consideration for some time, and now that the Raines bill has passed, it is believed by the members of both clubs that it will be effected. A member of the Knickerbocker Club yesterday said:

"If the Midwood bar is abolished that club will stand on the same level with the Knickerbocker Club, on the premises of which liquor has never been allowed. So long as the Midwood Club maintains a bar it is out of the question that we should join in a body, for the overwhelming majority of members in my club are opposed to that feature of club life. In any event it is doubtful whether the Knickerbocker Club would be pursuaded to give up its name and its beautiful clubhouse. We consider that for our purposes we have the handsomest and most convenient arranged clubhouse in the city.

CITIZENS ENTER A PROTEST.

Raines Bill Denounced at a Ninth Assembly District Meeting.

An indignation meeting was held last night at the Pequod Clubhouse, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, for the purpose of denouncing the Raines law. The meeting was under the auspices of the business men of the Ninth Assembly District, regardless of politics. Former Judge Edward Browne presided.

Ex-Assemblyman James D. McClelland in a vigorous speech pointed out the inquitious features of the law, and denounced the motives which, he explained, had prompted the passage of the bill.

He was followed by City Court Clerk John B. McGoldrick, who spoke in the same vein, and presented resolutions denunciatory of the bill, which closed as follows:

Whereas, In our opinion, the sole object of the bill is to build up a powerful ally to a political machine that, successful in robbing the people of this much of their liberty, will continue until the great cities of the State be reduced to the condition of conquered provinces, upon which the rest of the State will have power to levy tribute from time to time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Ninth Assembly District, without regard to party affiliations, denounce the Raines liquor law as a blow at the liberties of the people, and that the action of the majority of the Legislature is in direct violation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, for which the colonists fought, and of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the State of New-York and of the United States.

Former Senator T. C. O'Sullivan addressed the meeting and made many telling points against the bill.

MR. WELLES WILL ENFORCE IT.

Mayor Wurster Favors Amendments to Help Beer Sellers.

A delegation of saloon keepers from Coney Island called upon Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday and urged him to use his influence at Albany to have the Raines law amended so as to exempt the watering places from its provision making it illegal to sell liquor Sundays.

Mayor Wurster told the saloon keepers he was opposed to the Raines law, and especially to that part of it which operates against the small beer saloons. He would favor any amendment, he said, if it could be passed.

The delegation then waited upon Police Commissioner Welles, who said to them:

"I have not received Mr. Brenner's opinion yet, and I am not prepared to say what will be done. Depend upon it, however, the Raines law will be rigidly enforced after May 1."

Mr. Murray Not a Candidate.

President Murray of the Excise Board asked yesterday that the following statement relative to his reported candidacy for a Deputy Excise Commissionership under the Raines law be published:

"I am not a candidate for the place, and could not accept it if it were offered to me. I do not believe in the measure. I have not applied for the place, nor have any of my friends applied for it for me, so far as I know."

A Profit from the Raines Law.

One effect of the Raines law was shown yesterday in a Park Row saloon, where the proprietor has formerly paid $20 a day for free lunch. The free lunch was suspended and a small charge was made. The receipts from the lunch counter were $31.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Wright Holcomb.

Wright Holcomb, for many years a prominent Democratic politician, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. He was a member of the Assembly in 1891 from the Ninth District in this city, and two years ago he sat in the Constitutional Convention. He was Chairman of the Assembly committee to investigate the census taken in this city in 1890 under the direction of Charles H. Murray. He was defeated in the Fifth Assembly District last year.

Mr. Holcomb was born in Westport, N. Y., about fifty years ago. His wife and a son survive him. He was a member of the Catholic and Iroquois clubs.

The funeral will take place Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., in St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, near Fourth Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

—Francis R. Fava, Jr., son of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and Professor of Mathematics and Engineering at the Columbian University, died of consumption in Washington yesterday. He was thirty-six years old, and the only child of his parents. Fifteen years ago the title of Baron was conferred upon him by the King of Italy. For the past six years he has been one of the most prominent architects in Washington.

—Robert McNeil, died at his home, 659 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, Thursday. He was at the head of the Franklin Steam Boiler Works, and was born in Pittsburg, Penn., forty-eight years ago. He was a Mason and a member of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templars. He leaves a wife.

—Dr. Joseph Bemis, seventy years old, well known as a dentist in Orange, Mass., for nearly half a century, and President for many years of the New-England Spiritualists' Camp Meeting Association at Lake Pleasant, died yesterday of consumption.

—Dr. Job S. Crane, ex-President of the medical staff of the Elizabeth (N. J.) General Hospital and the oldest practicing physician in that city, died of paralysis Thursday in St. Augustine, Fla. He was seventy-one years old.

—Notice was posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death on Thursday of J. H. Kennedy, who had been associated in the grain and commission business with William H. Wallace & Co. He was thirty years old.

—Christopher Blake, one of the best-known men in Irvington, N. J., died Thursday. He was Postmaster during the terms of Presidents Garfield and Aruthur, and held many other public offices.

—William M. Fitzgerald, a retired dry goods merchant of Bridgeport, Conn., was found dead in bed yesterday. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was sixty-eight years old.

—Carl L. Lehman, the veteran telegraph editor of The St. Louis Tribune, the evening German paper, died Thursday. He went to St. Louis from Cleveland sixteen years ago.

—Richard J. Thompson, dealer in oils, at 128 Pearl Street, died Thursday, at 47 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was fifty-six years old and a member of the Produce Exchange.

Bayonne Democratic Nominations.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 27.—The Democrats last night made the following nominations: President of the City Council—William J. O'Brien; Recorder—Patrick W. Connelly; Councilmen—Henry J. Goulard, First Ward; William A. Holmes, Sr., Second Ward; William Kelly, Fourth Ward; William A. Cassidy, Fifth Ward; School Trustees—Peter Stillwell, First Ward; James J. Gavegan, Second Ward; C. S. Brady, Fourth Ward; Charles McBride, Fifth Ward. No nominations were made in the Third Ward

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NEW YORK

THE INDIANA DOCKED AT LAST.

With Fifteen Inches of Water to Spare at the Paris Island Structure.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 27.—The battleship Indiana, Capt. Robley Evans, which has been in port here for some time waiting for a tide sufficiently high to float her into the new Government dry dock, was safely docked this morning.

At just 7:30 o'clock this morning, on a tide which had been ebbing for a good hour, the battleship steamed gallantly through the caisson of the Government dry dock on Paris Island, with fully fifteen inches to spare between her keel and the blocks. It was a glad day for the people of Port Royal, and the satisfaction depicted upon the faces of the officers of the naval station was a sufficient testimonial of the gratification which they experienced in the vindication of the work upon which they have labored so long and faithfully. The Indiana was put on the blocks not only with perfect ease and success, but when the tide had been running out for at least an hour.

The officers and the others officially connected with the station are, as to the result of the operation, reticent, but their satisfaction with the result of to-day's work is well shown. No one can say, of course, what the official report will be, but it is believed here that it will express the conviction that the dock is in splendid condition, and that it is capable of holding any ship in the navy.

That the docking could have taken place almost any day during the last week is not doubted, but it was thought best to await the period of the highest Spring tides. The officers thought that it was very important to have just as much water as possible for the first trial of the structure.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Herbert believed that the department had an excellent dock at Port Royal, and that in June the Government would have two structures capable of accommodating the battleships. The Port Royal dock is an uncertain affair. A big ship may be docked there, weather, tide, and many other circumstances permitting. It cannot be depended upon, however, and for immediate use the dock is valueless. The dock building at New-York, moreover, it is now said, will not be ready in June. The contractors are making excellent progress with the work. Their part of the construction will be completed on time, and, so far as the builders are concerned, the department has no occasion to complain.

It is found that the "quick" nature of the ground around the entrance to this new dock renders it necessary to protect it with wing and quay walls. This should be done before the entrance is dredged, as, without the sheet piling and wall to support them, there will be great danger of injuring the pumphouse and the pipes.

It is expected that Congress will set aside $60,000 for this purpose, but this fund will not be available until July 1, when the next fiscal year begins. It will take some time to do the dredging and build the protection wall, and the department people now say the dock will not be ready for occupancy by the battleships in June.

A DANGEROUS NAVAL MAGAZINE.

No Means of Extinguishing a Fire at the Dover (N. J.) Structure.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The naval magazine at Dover, N. J., has been without a water supply sufficient to extinguish a fire, which would lead to serious results once it obtained headway. This institution is probably the only place in the country, if not in the world, where powder is stored with so little regard to the effect of a conflagration. The naval ordnance officers have persistently sought funds for acquiring a system, but have not yet succeeded. Appeals have been made to the present Congress, and it is hoped that an appropriation will be made.

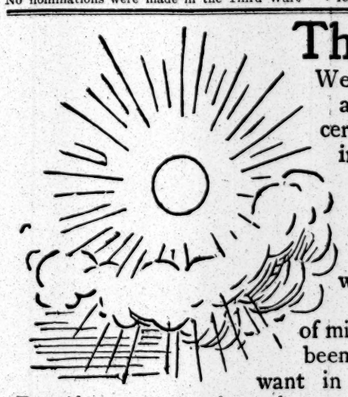
The experts have been examining the various methods which might answer the purpose. An investigation of the cost of the artesian well system has been made, and other methods have been carefully examined. It has been decided to build a reservoir on the high land adjacent to the magazine buildings, and to run from this reservoir a pipe ending in a hydrant near the magazine structures.

It was at first proposed to take the water from a lake which is situated below the position of the buildings, but this scheme would require a pumping plant, and mean the expenditure of a large amount of money. The reservoir system does not require any special apparatus, and the whole system can be installed for $15,000. The need of the supply is imperative. It is a menace to property and life in the vicinity to leave the naval magazine longer without a proper means of putting out fires.

Roentgen's Discovery Anticipated.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A curious poetical anticipation of Prof. Röntgen's discovery is contained in a work entitled "Medicinische Märchen," published at Stuttgart four years ago by "Philander," a pseudonym for Dr. Hopf, in Würtemberg. The last of these ten "Medical Tales" is "Elektra: A Tale of Physical Diagnosis from the Twentieth Century." Elektra is the spirit or genius of that century; and, through her, a young doctor comes into the possession of a mysterious box, whose contents enable him to make organisms of all kinds transparent. On investigating, one day, that box, he finds the magic means of internal illumination composed of the simplest materials, so that he succeeds in elaborating a second and similar box. Appearing before a meeting of his learned colleagues, with a consciousness of having got something of incalculable advantage for suffering mankind, the modest man first makes a speech on the composition of his wonderful rays, and then shows their effect on a patient. A murmur of joyful surprise among those present soon rises to stormy applause. Röntgen's X rays have now made this poetical prevision a fact.



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CHANGES IN BALLOT LAW

SENATOR RAINES OFFERS A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS.

Days of Registration Made Uniform Throughout the State—Independents Given a Chance for a Separate Column on the Ticket—Ballots Need Not Be Attached to Returns—Mr. Raines Explains His Proposed Amendments.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Raines today introduced a bill to revise the ballot reform law, embodying the amendments which the party leaders think are essential as a result of the trial of last year's law. The bill makes the days of registration in New-York City and Brooklyn the same as in the other sections of the State.

Senator Raines says his bill revises all of the present Raines blanket ballot law, making the law apply, so far as possible, to New-York and Brooklyn, in order to meet the varying conditions that exist as between the metropolitan and the rural districts, and in order to obtain as much uniformity as possible in the conduct of elections throughout the State.

The Senator says he has not disarranged the present law, nor changed it to any material extent. He has deferred to the wishes of the independents, and has given them a circle at the head of the independent column, as is the case with the regular parties. He has also provided that, in case of the death of a candidate after the official ballots have been printed, the succeeding candidate shall have his name printed and pasted over that of the deceased, by the ballot clerks. The new bill retains the feature of the Raines law which requires 10,000 voters to obtain official recognition as a party for the purpose of getting a political party column on the official ballot.

The bill eliminates the features of the old law, which provided that ballots should be attached to the returns. It provides that all protested and invalid ballots shall be sealed up and placed in the hands of the County Clerks and the chiefs of the election bureaus, and the other ballots shall be sealed up in the ballot boxes and left in the charge of the officers who have the custody of the boxes for a period of at least six months.

RAPID TRANSIT AMENDMENTS.

A Proposition to Enforce Payment from Contractors.

ALBANY, March 27.—The amendments to the New-York City rapid-transit law were reported to the Senate to-day by the Cities Committee, with additional amendments proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission. The bill was referred back to the committee.

The main amendment is a provision that the contractors for the new railway system may be compelled to pay, after five years, during which 1 per cent. additional rental is to be paid, an additional rental of one-half of 1 per cent. for five additional years, and that if profits are greater than 5 per cent. the surplus necessary to make a rental of 1 per cent. may be compelled to

Another amendment is that subways and galleries for sewers and pipes constructed be paid.

shall be maintained by the city and be under the care of the Rapid Transit Board. The revenue is to go into the City Treasury, except if bonds are issued for the building of galleries and subways, when the revenue is to go into a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds.

Subways, pipes, and sewers which are to be removed may be placed under streets other than those from which they are removed.

Other new amendments describe more particularly that the contractor is to furnish all equipments, machinery, and rolling stock, and that all that property is to be exempt from taxation, but real estate used for the purposes of the road shall not be exempt from taxation, and that the land necessary shall be acquired only after approval of the proceeding by the Rapid Transit Commission.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

The Journal Uncorrected—An Amendment to the Supervision Bill.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cantor, backed by the other Democratic Senators, sought to have the journal corrected in so far as it referred to the proceedings of yesterday, which resulted in the Democrats leaving the Chamber. By a party vote the journal was permitted to stand as originally prepared.

The Committee on Public Education reported favorably Mr. Malby's bill modifying the school instruction law, Senators White and Parsons dissenting. The bill had gone back to the committee for a hearing.

The Governor sent in the renomination of F. D. Kilburn as Superintendent of Banks and the reappointment for a full three-year term was unanimously confirmed.

In general orders, the Andrews bill for the supervision of mercantile establishments was amended to permit the half holiday to be given on any day of the week. Then the bill was advanced to third reading.

Vaccination Discussed in the House.

ALBANY, March 27.—The House to-day passed a large number of bills. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the Forrester bill repealing the law compelling the vaccination of Brooklyn school children. Mr. Forrester moved that the House disagree with the report of the committee, and that the motion lie upon the table. The motion prevailed. The House then adjourned until Monday evening.

Notes at the Capitol.

—The Senate Railroads Committee will report favorably bills prohibiting, without the consent of property owners, railroads on Union Street, Greenwood Avenue, Park Place, and Sterling Place, Union Street, Ellery Street, and Floyd Street; Ocean Avenue, South Ninth Street, Keap Street, and Rutledge Street, Brooklyn.

—Senator Guy's bill providing for the acquisition of the site of Edgar A. Poe's residence at East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and Kingsbridge Road, New-York City, for park purposes and preservation, has been ordered to third reading in the Senate.

—Mr. Rounds has introduced in the House a bill prohibiting stock companies, the capital stock of which does not exceed $1,000,000, from paying to officers a salary exceeding 1½ per cent. of the capital stock.

—Senator Guy has introduced a bill prohibiting all railroads operating in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants from charging more than five cents for a continuous ride within the city.

—A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Kelly authorizes Albany to purchase for $1,000 the portrait of Gov. Flower painted by Cuyler Teneyck of Albany.

—Several briefs opposing the Albany police bill have been filed with the Governor, who has until April 7 to take action on the measure.

—Senator Mullin's bill allowing a street railroad on West Ninety-sixth Street, New-York, has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—It is rumored John T. McDonough of Albany will succeed Thomas J. Dowling as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Use of Ridicule.

From The Chicago Interior.

An unlawful weapon, excepting in self-defense, is the proper ethical restriction of ridicule. It is a weapon which turns against the one who wields it when it is employed unlawfully.

NEW PUBLICATION

ROME AND POMPEII AS NOW KNOWN.

ROME AND POMPEII—ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAMBLES. By Gaston Boissier of the French Academy. Translated by D. Havelock Fisher. With maps and plans. New-York: Imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Archaeological writings have seldom the quality of liveliness, but M. Boissier's volume is a rare exception. His "rambles" result for the reader in pictures of ancient life that possess the great charm of scholarly exactness united to a vivid sense of color and vitality. He has assumed the task of describing for the benefit of the inquiring traveler not only the ruins of Rome and Pompeii as they are seen in the light of the most modern investigation, but also the old Roman life so inseparably connected with them. The visitor to the Palace of the Caesars, armed with such a book, is in no danger of perceiving merely "ruins from which the eye looks forth on other ruins"—he sees instead that first dwelling of the Caesars that indicated by its adroit transition from modesty to splendor the manner and character of Augustus, who "affected to live at home like an ordinary citizen," one "orderly, economical, and moderate in his tastes," yet who, according to his own saying, "found Rome of brick and left it of marble," and from whose reign, as M. Boissier remarks, magnificence became a political institution and a means of governing the world.

The ruins, well understood, teach history as no textbook possibly could teach it, although they are mute enough in the absence of historical information, and need for the ordinary observer just such illumination as M. Boissier casts upon them. It is easy to realize the deed of Cassius Cherea, the foppish soldier destined to rid Rome of Caligula, as we trace the path of the latter from "the theatre at the foot of the hill, where later on the Arch of Titus rose," through the gate of the Palatine into the "cryptoporticus," where the children from Asia were singing and dancing, and where Cherea and his accomplices surrounded and stabbed him. This cryptoporticus is almost entirely preserved and can be traversed its whole length, "we follow the assassins from the moment when they entered the passage to that when they escaped by the house of Germanicus, seeking an asylum of the father after having killed the son. By a happy chance this house perhaps still exists, for some scholars think it the one found nearly intact at the extremity of the passage." Of this much discussed little house, discovered by Signor Rosa in 1869, M. Boissier gives a charming account, inclining to the opinion that it formed "a retreat for the Princes tried with the cares of empire," and finding his pleasure in it aside from that produced by its beautiful decorations, much augmented by the thought that such Princes as Vespasian or Titus, Trajan or Marcus Aurelius, must often have frequented it, passing their leisure hours in sweet converse with their friends.

The chapters on the catacombs are full of interest for the reader religiously inclined, as M. Boissier gives a very good account of Signor Rossi's researches, which did so much toward bringing forward the theory that certainly did not widely obtain before his time concerning the estate of the early Christians. He, having noticed that the most ancient catacombs are the richest and best ornamented, and having found on tombs discovered by himself the most glorious names of ancient Rome, the Cornelii, the Aemilii, the Caecilii, concludes that the first converts to Christianity were not altogether drawn from the wretched classes, "the freedmen and slaves, weavers, shoemakers, and fullers," but also "from among the aristocracy of birth and money which governed the empire." M. Boissier goes on to say:

> Those great personages which drew to it must in the first place have helped it by their position, and perhaps they more than once stopped the blows that were being prepared for it, like that Marcia, mistress of Commodus, "who feared the Lord," and protected the Bishops. Above all, they must, by their liberalities, have enriched the common chest, which, from the period of the Antonines, was so important, and soon allowed the Church of Rome to extend its alms over nearly the whole world. The catacombs have already revealed to us the names of some of those great lords who early became Christians, and when there was peril in so doing, and they will doubtless acquaint us with many others. They were perhaps a somewhat feeble element in that budding society, but one that must be taken into account. If we neglect it, it is less easy to understand how Christianity sustained the attacks of its enemies and succeeded in vanquishing them.

Another question of religious interest with which Signor Rossi has concerned himself is that of the amount of confidence that may be placed in the much-discredited "Lives of the Saints" and "Acts of the Martyrs." While much of them is palpable error, Signor Rossi nevertheless believes them to have been built upon a basis of truth, and to get at this original sub-stratum is the aim he and his followers are pursuing. "If, as is scarcely doubtful," M. Boissier writes, "the undertaking succeeds, it will greatly increase the number of documents at our disposal and make us better acquainted with the heroic struggle sustained by the Church against its persecutors. We shall perhaps thereby gain a few additional martyrs, but this does not appear to me so very great an evil."

The chapters on Hadrian's villa lead us away from the discussion of the early Church, and away also from the beaten track of travelers to Rome,; but it is an excursion well worth the making, in M. Boissier's opinion. "The monuments of Rome enable us," he says, "to behold the Caesars in the exercise of their sovereign functions and preserve the memory of their official life. Hadrian's villa shows them to us during those moments of distraction and repost which must needs be taken from time to time when one has the world to govern. It may also give us some precious hints as to their notions respecting the pleasures of the country and inform us how that society understood and enjoyed nature—a subject well deserving of a moment's study." Hadrian, who loved the Greeks and who had spent a large part of his life traveling and acquainting himself with the beauties of his empire, showed himself a true Roman when he came in his old age to build himself a villa in which to retire from the excitements of town life. Our own Newport "cottages" are not less or more the real thing than was this so-called country place of the Roman Emperor, with its profusion of buildings, its portico of the Poecile, its "delights" of Canopus, its theatres, terraces, and libraries, in which were reproduced the scenes of Hadrian's travels in such a way as should recall to him the pleasures of his past. There are among us lovers of the country who care for it after the manner of Rousseau, or that of the American Thoreau, though in a less exaggerated way, but the Romans, according to M. Boissier's explanation, coming from the fields first to the town, drifting there by gradual degrees, lured by its offers of distinction, of livelihood, of amusement, suited to all tastes, soon became town-mad, the cockneys of the universe, until exhausted by the increasing excitement of town life they fled back again, not this time to the rough country, but to villas furnished with elaboration, some situated far from Rome, some near, but almost all of them sumptuous according to the means of the owners; and thus there grew up a community which seemed very fond indeed of the country, but whose taste for it was born of disgust for the town.

Following the chapters on Rome, which make up the larger part of the book, comes one on ancient Ostia, whence came "from Africa and Egypt the corn which fed Rome," and the final chapters which have to do with Pompeii, reconstructing, according to the methods of modern archaeology, the various classes of society, the employments, the arts, and the amusements of this little town, which appears so seldom in history, but which is of such absorbing interest to archaeologists.

M. Boussier finds Pompeii a mine of information, and does not at all agree with M. Beulé, who held in his book "Le Drame du Vésuve" that the attention of archaeologists would be better concentrated on Herculaneum, on account of the greater richness of the latter place in treasures of art. To M. Boissier, the light thrown on the humbler people of antiquity by the poorer habitations of Pompeii would balance her lack of statues and pictures, even should the fine houses be exhausted and excavations reveal only the life of the lower classes—as is not yet the case. He says of the Pompeians: "We follow them easily enough to the Forum, and the theatre; it is less easy to penetrate into their homes. After the lapse of several centuries it is always rather difficult to insinuate one's self into the private life of nations, to guess their intimate sentiments, their mutual relationship, their hates, their affections, their joys, and their secret sorrows—all that the novel alone preserves and teaches to posterity. Yet we are much more fortunate at Pompeii than elsewhere. The abundance of the inscriptions, discovered there enables us at least to divine what we cannot quite get to know, and enables us to sketch a few little broken-off romances which our fancy finishes and with which our curiosity is charmed." We have followed M. Boissier's narrative from the point of view of the general reader for whom it apparently was written, but the archaeological fabric is carefully woven, and if it has nothing of value to the expert it can, on the other hand, have little, we should think, to offend. The general plan of modern investigation is explained, and special efforts on the part of Signor Fiorelli and others are enthusiastically spoken of. The plans and maps are reproduced from recent ones made by competent authorities, and no pains have been spared to make the book at once clear, interesting, and accurate. The work of translation is conscientiously but somewhat ponderously done. Mr. Lang was right in saying that while some arts are lost arts, that of translation has never been discovered, and least of all where French and English are concerned.

SOME MINOR BOOKS.

—Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. of Boston publish Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's "Earth's Enigmas." Here are some fifteen stories, and all of them are attractive. Mr. Roberts is dramatic at times, and possesses a refined taste for humor. Some of the stories have great intensity of feeling. There is a sketch of two panthers intent on their prey, and the climax shows the father saving his own child.

—In "The Gold Fish of Gran Chimu," by Charles F. Lummis, the romance of hunting for Peruvian mummies is presented. As the legend runs, in the Gran Chimu treasure is buried somewhere, and for want of a better name this treasure goes by the name of the Pez Grando, or the great fish. Indians, Peruvians, and Sambos are always digging for it. The story might be called the romancing of Mr. Bandelier, since he is the greatest of our American mummy hunters. Don Bertram, a fine old Spanish gentleman, has impaired his estate, and must pay up on a certain day or be ruined. It is Gonzalo, his son, who finds the treasure just in time. In this archaeological romance how the mummies are found is well told, and you have fine examples of that defunct Peruvian, as he now is on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History. The volume, prettily illustrated, is published by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. of Boston.

—The Messrs. Vogt Brothers of Morristown, N. J., publish in handsome form a second edition of the volume entitled "Authors and Writers Associated with Morristown," and to this is joined a chapter on "Historic Morristown." The author is Julia Keese Colles. There have been many notable persons who, if not born in Morristown, have been attracted there, and so may be said to belong to the town or its surroundings. The author has been indefatigable in her researches, and presents brief but clear biographical notices of the distinguished ones. Morristown will always be associated with Washington. His first visit was made in January, 1777, some three days after the battle of Princeton. In 1779 Washington went once more to Morristown and made it his headquarters. Here, too, came Knox, Steuben, Kosciusko, Schuyler, Harry Lee, Wayne, and, last and not least, Israel Putnam.

—In "Health in the Home," by E. Marguerite Lindley, we have a sensible, practical treatise on the preservation of health. It is carefully prepared upon a basis of twelve years' study as a lecturer and teacher of health culture. The processes of respiration, circulation, and digestion are explained, and general directions for eating, sleeping, dressing, and exercising are given. Several chapters are devoted to Swedish exercises for the home. Prescriptions given in series, for both children and adults, are illustrated from photographs. General directions are given for the care of the hair, complexion, and regulation of flesh, with preparatory exercises for bicycling. Miss Lindley takes up that practice which has become almost a fad—massage. Serious results have frequently followed, she says, where the masseuse has not received scientific instruction. The book closes with a few words of wisdom, which might belong to a discourse upon morals and manners, if it were not understood that they are recipes for the conservation of nerve force.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MADAME ROLAND. A Biographical Study. By Ida M. Tarbell. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE HOUSE. An Episode in the Lives of Reuben Baker, Astronomer, and of His Wife, Alice. By Eugene Field. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

AN OATEN PIPE. By James B. Kenyon. 16mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. Books I. and II. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Albert S. Cook. 18mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.

THE ADELPHOE OF TERRENCE. Edited, with Brief Notes and Stage Directions, by William L. Cowles. 18mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 25 cents.

MADAME DELPHINE. By George W. Cable. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

A MASTER SPIRIT. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

A FOOL OF NATURE. By Julian Hawthorne. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A HIDDEN CHAIN. By Dora Russell. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE FAILURE OF SIBYL FLETCHER. A Novel. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

A FIGHT WITH FATE. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

HE SUFFERED; OR, HUMAN SUFFERING INTERPRETED BY JESUS CHRIST. By Wilfred Monod. Translated from the French by Annie D. Pockins. 24mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 60 cents.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. (Books I., VI., XXII., and XXIV.) Translated by Alexander Pope. Edited by Warwick James Price. 24mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

THE LAW OF COLLATERAL AND DIRECT INHERITANCE, LEGACY, AND SUCCESSION TAXES. Second Edition. By Benjamin F. Dos Passos. 8vo. New-York: West Publishing Company, 83 Nassau Street.

CLASSES AND MASSES; OR, WEALTH, WAGES, AND WELFARE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. A Handbook. By W. H. Mallock. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

AMERICAN COLLEGE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DIRECTORY. 12mo. St. Louis: G. H. Evans & Co.

GRYLL GRANGE. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. With an Introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER. Annual for 1896. 8vo. New-York: Office of The Shoe and Leather Reporter, 17 Spruce Street.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH, AND SHORTER STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE ROMANCE OF A TRANSPORT. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

ROBERT ATTERBURY. A Study of Love and Life. By Thomas H. Brainerd. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. SCHUYLER

Daughters of the Cincinnati to Erect a Monument.

A monument of Gen. Phillip Schuyler, one of the first three Generals appointed by Washington, is to be the first great work of the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati.. Money has already been received for the statue.

The society is interested in Gen. Schuyler, not only as a man, and a General, but from the personal relationship of several of the members. The President of the society is one of his descendants.

The regular work of the society is the preparation of historical papers. These are read at the monthly meetings, and relate to the ancestors of the writers. They will eventually be published, as they throw many interesting sidelights upon the history of the past.

The last meeing of the society was held at the home of Gen. Hillhouse of 73 Park Avenue. The paper of the day was read by Miss Hillhouse upon her ancestor, Major John C. Tenbroeck. When Major Tenbroeck started on a visit to his former commander, Gen. Lafayette, upon the latter's last visit to this country, his relation said: "He will not remember you."

"He will when I remind him of one circumstance," said the Major. "It was at Valley Forge, and the soldiers were to pass in review before distinguished officers. I went with a band of the younger men to ask for leave of absence for that day. Our uniforms were in tatters."

"'Never mind,' said Gen. Lafayette. 'For every tatter I will tell of some gallant deed done.'"

The Major was not forgotten when he met his former General, and he returned home delighted with his visit.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend; Vice President—Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt; Treasurer—Miss Frances D. Booraem; Historian—Miss Fanny Schuyler; Registrar—Miss Helen F. K. Shelton; Secretary—Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

PLANS FOR A NEW HOSPITAL.

The Site to be Used for the Skin and Cancer Institution.

The Board of Governors of the Skin and Cancer Hospital has decided on plans for a new hospital, and the work of erecting the building will shortly be begun on the site chosen, at Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

The site is most favorable. It is two blocks from Stuyvesant Square, well opened to the sunlight, near various lines of cars, and bordering on a region of the city populated by persons of moderate circumstances, the class for whom the hospital is intended.

The architect for the new building will be the President of the hospital, J. Cleveland Cady. The original Skin and Cancer Hospital was founded about eighteen years ago, and occupied an ordinary house in Thirty-fourth Street. The work was soon after removed to Fordham Heights, where the value of the land since the purchase has increased fourfold. The proceeds of the sale of this land purchased the new site, and the rest of the fund will be in endowments.

The new building will contain all the latest medical and sanitary improvements, including Russian, Turkish, and vapor baths. There will be a dispensary on the first floor for seventy or eighty waiting patients. On the fourth floor is to be a section devoted to the rooms of the house staff, another for the nurses, and a third for the general help of the hospital.

Prominent among the physicians connected with the hospital are Dr. L. Duncan Bulkely, Dr. George H. Fox, and Dr. J. E. Jangrin.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS' LISTS.

Many Well-Known Persons to Sail for Europe To-day.

A large number of well-known persons have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet. Among those who will sail by the Campania for Liverpool are C. E. Borchgrevink, the antarctic explorer; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cinquevalli, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Myles Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. William Duke, Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, S. Stamford Parry, W. W. Rycroft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Remusat, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richardson and the Misses Richardson, J. F. Tichenor, J. D. Langworthy, Lieut. B. H. D. Armstrong of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. J. C. C. Gray, late of the British Army.

The Ems will have among her passsengers for Bremen Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chard, the Rev. H. A. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Lima, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., E. Burton Holmes, Capt. Charles F. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Ralph Oakley, Mrs. Stephen R. Post and the Misses Post, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rowland, Jr., Prof. Caleb T. Winchester and Mrs. Winchester, James C. T. Watkins, and Charles H. Walker.

La Normandie will have among her passengers for Havre H. de Julvecourt, Charles W. McCall, Lieut. F. M. Potts, Hipolito Renaud, Luis Torres Rivas, Mr. and Mrs. Felipe Yherbe.

National Reform State Convention.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The National Reform Party will hold a National Nominating Convention at Pittsburg, May 25. Edward Evans of North Tonawanda, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Reform Party, has issued a call for a New-York State Convention of the party, to be held at Syracuse April 21. The persons who are invited to attend this State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention are described as follows: "All who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of this Government have been carried on, and who are opposed to plutocracy, sham democracy, and the lawless autocracy of those whom we have invested with power, are earnestly requested to attend and aid us in wresting from the hands of these modern vandals the power which they have so shamefully abused."

Typhoid Fever in the Normal College.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your edition of Sunday, March 22, there is an editorial upon "Albany's Water Supply." In the course of the article a statement is made regarding the prevalence of typhoid fever in this city during last year, and it is said that fifteen young women who were in attendance at the State Normal College, eight of whom were in the senior class and would have been graduated in the Summer, died of typhoid fever. You were undoubtedly misled in your statement by a highly sensational paragraph published in one of our city papers and telegraphed throughout the country.

I inclose a statement of the actual condition of things as it was made out and signed by the gentlemen who have charge of this institution. They are leading lawyers, physicians, and business men of our city. It is asserted in the article which they signed that but four deaths from typhoid fever occurred during the entire year, and, while that was far too many, it is not by any means fifteen.

WILLIAM J. MILNE,
President New-York State Normal College.
ALBANY, N. Y., March 25, 1896.

NICARAGUA CANAL FACTS

WARNER MILLER DESCRIBES THEM TO A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

How the Government Came to be Interested in the Canal at the Beginning—The Conclusions of the Recent Commission Were Unwarranted—The Company Wants to Know What the Government Means to Do in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New-York appeared before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, and gave a history of the Nicaragua Canal Company, from its inception down to the present time. He said that his appearance was not to advocate any Nicaragua Canal bill. The company had never asked Congress to do anything in this matter, and never would so long as he was at its head.

The company was incorporated under the laws of Colorado with a capital of $12,000,000. The surveys were commenced in 1887, and while the work was proceeding, it was thought advisable to get a charter from Congress for their own protection, and this was granted early in 1887. In 1890 he was asked to take the Presidency of the Construction Company. In 1893 they had raised $3,000,000 by issuing the securities of the company, and had also purchased machinery, etc., in the same way. Their total expenditures thus far in all directions have been $4,000,000. He showed that in one case, at least, work had been performed there for less than the estimates. This was conspicuously true of eleven and one-half miles of railway which it was necessary to construct, and which it was thought would cost $60,000 per mile, but it only cost $32,000 per mile.

The Maritime Canal Company, he said, holds its concessions from Nicaragua, and is in good standing in the republic. He then related in detail a conversation which he had with Senator Edmunds of Vermont in 1890, at a time when he was visiting in Washington. Mr. Edmunds wanted to know how the funds to construct the canal would be raised. Mr. Miller replied: From the sale of the company's securities at such prices as they could get.

Mr. Edmunds asked if the money could be secured here. Mr. Miller replied that if it could not be raised here they would be compelled to go abroad. To Mr. Edmunds's inquiry, if the control of the canal would also go abroad if the money were raised there, Mr. Miller answered that it would. Mr. Edmunds thought it ought to be controlled by Americans. A little later the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee reported a resolution instructing the commission to inquire into the condition of the company and what the Government ought to do about it. The committee decided that the Government ought to be interested in the enterprise and control it. Mr. Miller then counseled with the stockholders, and it was agreed that the Government should control the claim, provided that it would return to them the exact sum they had expended, and as much of the stock of the company as it saw fit as a bonus for the time, risk, and energy put by them into the enterprise.

After traveling extensively in Europe and the United States, in an endeavor to educate the people to the necessity of the enterprise, he found that capitalists believed the canal ought to be a Government affair, and that the Government would sooner or later take possession of it, thus leaving no profit to the private investors. He related these experiences to the Senate Committee and suggested that the Government guarantee the bonds of the company, and for this guarantee take stock to the amount of $70,000,000 or $80,000,000, the company being capitalized at $100,000,000. A bill to this effect was reported and passed the Senate.

The stockholders now feel that they have a grievance against the Government, because, from its action in the matter, it has become impossible to get money to construct the canal, either at home or abroad.

Mr. Miller next paid his respects to the Government commission which went to Nicaragua last Summer to inspect the route of the canal. He asserted without qualification that the movement to appoint the commission was made by the enemies of the canal enterprise.

In answer to questions, he replied that the condition of the canal from Greytown to the foothills was excellent and that the Commissioners themselves had reported that the banks stand almost perpendicular and are as good as they were five years ago. He asserted that the commission had estimated the cost of the canal not as practical business men, but as men who had the great wealth of the Nation behind them. The company, on the other hand, estimated the cost at its lowest figure and with a view to keeping the expense within the limits prescribed.

Mr. Miller then proceeded to show by a map of Nicaragua and Costa Rica the extent and character of the work which had been performed and to answer the inquiries that were propounded by the committee. He made especial mention of the Ochoa dam and showed that its construction was not only feasible, but that it could readily withstand any volume of water that might be thrown against it.

While the rainfall was great, Mr. Miller continued, the records show that there has never been a serious flood in Nicaragua. No danger from floods was to be expected. Referring to the reports of earthquakes, he said that in the knowledge of man there had never been a shock in the neighborhood of the canal which would have damaged it. The commission criticised the surveys of the river and lake, but these, he said, were made by officers of the United States Navy, and not in the interest of the company.

Referring to the prospects of the canal, he said that commerce sought the shortest and cheapest route, under which conditions he thought the canal would get great business. The canal would develop the industries of the Pacific coast, especially the wheat and lumber, and would double, in a short time, the population of that section of our country.

He assumed that 4,000,000 tons of freight per year would pass through the canal shortly after its completion. At a tax of $1.50 per ton, this would give $6,000,000 per year, and, after further arguments, he said, in concluding, that the company felt that the Government should now say that it would take the work under its control or say to the world that it did not intend to enter it. This should be done, in fairness to the company. If the Government did not take it, the company was going ahead, and would either complete the project or fail.

Congressional Doings.

—The Ways and Means Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on a bill to expedite the delivery of imported parcels and packages. The measure provides that any articles other than precious stones and jewelry, not exceeding $500 in value, imported in packages not exceeding 100 pounds in weight, in vessels of the United States, may be appraised on the wharf under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and after such appraisement and assessment of duties by the Collector, may be delivered immediately under the bond provided for in the act, to express companies or other duly incorporated inland carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise between the several ports in the United States.

—A Senate concurrent resolution reported in the House yesterday from the Committee on Printing, was agreed to, directing the Government Printer to eliminate from the Eleventh census report the monograph on irrigation, and substitute for it an article on the water supply of the United States to date, to be furnished by the Interior Department.

Why He Gives Away the Better Cigar.

From The Washington Times.

"That is a better cigar than I am using myself," remarked an inveterate cigar smoker as he handed a weed to his friend. "I always give away the cigars of that brand which I receive. It is not because they are bad, but because they are good," he continued. "This is how it is: For several years I have been buying my cigars of a certain dealer. I always got a kind which cost $10 per 100. I am not overfond of the brand, but it is the best I can get for the money, and I feel that I cannot afford to pay more for my cigars.

"For some time the dealer has been very anxious to get me to smoke a cigar that costs $16 per 100. He assures me that the difference between it and the one I get is far greater than the price would indicate. Some of my friends also smoke this expensive cigar, and they assure me it is exceptionally good.

"From time to time the dealer gives me one of the sixteen-cent kind to smoke, assuring me that if I will only try it I will buy no other. The truth is, I fear he is right, so I have resolutely resisted the temptation to smoke the gift cigars. Instead I hand them to some friend. That is one of them."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City Tears Down an Objectionable Fence.

JERSEY CITY, March 27.—A year ago the Street and Water Board ordered Randolph Avenue, south of the Newark and New-York Railroad, opened and improved. The railroad company at once put a fence across the roadway and barred the improvement. Property owners who remonstrated were told by the railroad officials that the fence was erected as a measure of public safety. They were afraid that if the street were left open some careless person might wander upon the tracks and get killed. The company desired to prevent this, if possible, and the only way to do it was to maintain the fence. The remonstrants were informed, however, that if the city authorities demanded the removal of the fence it would be promptly taken down. The owners laid the matter before the Street and Water Board, and that body adopted a resolution ordering the fence removed. Official notice to this effect was served upon the railroad company, but the fence was not removed.

Mayor Wanser was finally appealed to. He notified the company to remove the fence before March 25 or it would be torn down. No attention was paid to this either, and this afternoon Mayor Wanser, with squads of workmen and police, went to the scene and tore down the fence. No opposition was offered by the company. Policemen were put on guard to prevent the company from putting the fence up again.

Oregon Short Line.

In discussing the plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad, the New-York News Bureau, of which James Rascovar is manager, says: "The interest on the undisturbed divisional bonds, and the interest on the new consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, in all $1,853,270, constitute the entire fixed charges of the proposed new company. The old company was subject to annual interest charges of $2,788,575. In estimating the earning capacity of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, the net earnings for the year 1894 must not be regarded in any sense as normal. The operating expenses of that year exceeded 77 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the gross earnings were reduced by a long continuance of abnormal conditions—namely, floods, strikes, and interruption of through traffic caused by the destruction of a part of the Oregon Railway and Navigation line.

"The physical condition of the road is now better than at any time, and except for new rails needed in certain sections, and one new steel bridge, there should be no extraordinary expenses in the maintenance of the road for several years to come."

Oregon Short Line Reorganization.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 27.—Much interest has been aroused here during the past few days over the progress made in the East in the matter of the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line and operating it as an independent system with headquarters at Salt Lake. This is not so much due to the fact that securities of the road are held by local parties as to the benefits that are expected to accrue from the reorganization. The belief is very strong that a Utah man will be made General Manager, and, while Superintendent Bancroft's name has been mentioned, the sentiment seems to be that S. W. Eccles, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, would give complete satisfaction on account of his familiarity with all details of traffic matters in this section, as well as his intimate acquaintance with all business men and interests.

A New Superintendent.

Harvey Middleton, who was appointed a few days ago Superintendent of Motive Power, in charge of all rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a Philadelphian. After some years spent in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in positions of great responsibility, he filled acceptably successive offices on the Louisville and Nashville, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Great Northern Railways, and several years ago assumed the managership of the Pullman Company's extensive car works at Chicago. He has had very wide experience in the designing and construction of locomotives and all classes of cars. His skill and experience can be employed to great advantage in improving the standard of equipment on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Western Grain Men Indignant.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The announcement of the action taken by the joint meeting of the trunk lines, lake lines, Western lines, and New-England lines, making the difference between the all-rail rates and lake and rail rates from Chicago to the seaboard only 2½ cents a hundred pounds instead of 5 cents, as has been the custom for many years, has caused a storm of indignation among the Western grain shippers. The managers of the Western roads are roundly scored for agreeing to such an arrangement, but those who attended the meeting say they were entirely powerless, as they have no voice in the establishment of rates east from Chicago.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In the suit of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association, in which an injunction is sought to restrain the thirty-two railroad companies composing the association from operating under their agreement, adjournment was taken yesterday before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, until next Friday.

—The Senate Pacific Railroads Committee yesterday appointed Senators Frye, Wolcott, and Brice a sub-committee to act with a similar sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroads Committee in drafting a bill providing for the settlement of the debts of the bond-aided Pacific Railroads to the Government.

—The Albany Railway yesterday filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, a certificate showing that it had increased its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The amount of capital of the company actually paid in is $1,471,500, and the debts and liabilities are $647,140.

—The Rockville Railroad was leased by the New-England Railroad Company yesterday. The lease is for no specific length of time, and may be terminated at a month's notice.

Yellow Fever at Rio.

From The London Standard.

The Board of Trade has received a report, of which the following is an extract, with reference to the increase of mortality from yellow fever at the port of Rio de Janeiro:

"The mortality statistics for the first fortnight of January show a considerable increase of deaths from yellow fever. During that period there were 245 declared deaths from that disease, exclusive of such deaths as have occurred at the Maritime Hospital on the opposite side of the bay, especially assigned to yellow fever cases. Since the expiration of the fortnight in question the yellow fever mortality has rather increased, and has reached as much as thirty in a day.

"This is a feature which should not pass unnoticed. The year 1894 is described in the official annual report of the Director of the Federal Sanitary Institute as that of the 'most deadly and extensive yellow fever epidemics ever experienced' since the disease was, in the year 1850, imported from New-Orleans; it killed only 371 persons during the whole of the month of January that year, whereas last month not less than 490 persons have fallen victims to the scourge. February and March are far more deadly, as 1,350 and 1,929 victims were reported in those two months in 1894.

"It is, moreover, to be noticed that during the past year the epidemic was never stamped out, while in 1894, during the ecoler months of September, October, and November, only five persons succumbed to it. The absolutely unsanitary condition of the city is daily subject for animadversion in the press.

"In view of the considerable passenger traffic passing through Rio de Janeiro, en route to the River Plate and other ports, a warning should be made public as to the sensible risk which passengers or emigrants incur, especially during the Summer months, by passing a single night in the city or in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro. The disease is peculiarly fatal to foreigners, and especially to fresh arrivals, natives being almost free from it. During the past year several cases have come under my notice of foreign-born persons who have contracted the disease immediately after their first arrival. In the neighborhood of the capital there is no complete immunity from the disease, except at high altitudes; in the towns of Petropolis, Theresopolis, and Novo Friburgo, though deaths occasionally are due to its having been contracted in the city, it is never propagated."

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TO SELL THE SARONY COLLECTION.

The Photographer to Dispose of His Pictures at American Art Galleries.

Napoleon Sarony, probably one of the best-known figures in New-York life, surely one of the most popular of men, who has for years enjoyed the intimate friendship of the older set of painters, has in his day had unusual facilities for collecting works of the artists, personal sketches, experiments, and in many cases finished pictures. A man with enthusiastic aesthetic taste, he has gathered about him as well, bits of unconventional studio trappings, arms, and armor, antiquities, curios, and rare stuff of various sorts.

Those who have had the entrée to his workshop, or even his big gallery on Broadway, will recall weird, queer bric-à-brac of one sort and another placed about in reckless confusion, stuck away in every corner, at once interesting, unusual, and attractive. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Sarony will sell all these many things at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next, March 31 and April 1, on the afternoons and evenings of both days. In the meanwhile all these may be seen at the galleries of the American Art Association, on Madison Square South, and when the sales take place Mr. Kirby will be the auctioneer.

In addition, Mr. Sarony disposes of a large collection of his own drawings, some done over photographs, others free hand, most all of beautiful women in light draperies, with beautiful display of shapely figures. Many countries have been laid under tribute to supply the owner's insatiable desire for things out of the commonplace; China and Japan having disgorged the largest proportions, but Spain, England, Holland, India, Egypt, South America, and the far North have given up their treasures, and even the ocean itself has paid its impost, contributing shells, sharks' jaws, and other entertainment. As there are nearly a thousand numbers in the catalogue, it will be seen how impossible it would be to be specific. Mr. Sarony's charcoal sketches—and the genial Frenchman is past master in the art of keeping this medium well under control—will interest everybody. A dozen caricatures by Theodor Wust contain among them such old-time favorites as Edwin Adams, Frank Chanfrau, Ned Buntline, and Lester Wallack, men almost unknown to the present generation. These are of the big head and little body variety, but they are good likenesses.

Among the painters represented are George Wharton Edwards, Robert Blum, Frank Fowler, J. F. Murphy, Arthur Quartley, F. P. Vinton, F. D. Millet, Edward Moran, G. W. Maynard, Bruce Crane, J. W. Alexander, J. H. Twachtman, W. Verplanck Birney, Charles Graham, F. S. Lungren, W. S. Macy, W. M. Chase, R. Swain Gifford, and R. M. Shurtleff, to mention only a few. But the reader is referred to the galleries, where he may see for himself all these interesting things, which will be offered for sale.

Death of a Good Elephant.

From The London Standard.

The Zoological Society has sustained a great loss in the death of Jung Perchad, the fine male Indian elephant presented by Sir Jung Bahadur to the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour in 1875-6. It was then quite young, standing only about four feet high, and it frequently carried Mr. Clarence Bartlett, who preferred it as a mount to the adult elephant placed at his disposal.

It arrived at the Gardens in August, 1876, so that it has been in this country nearly twenty years. Jung Perchad was a muckna, or tuskless elephant, and, though mucknas are generally reputed to be difficult to manage, this one was usually tractable, and never gave cause for apprehensions of the kind that led the society to sell Jumbo to Mr. Barnum. The reputed sire of Jung Perchad was the pad elephant of Sir Jung Bahadur, and was described by Jerdon as "an enormous elephant, a perfect mountain of flesh." Mr. Clarence Bartlett confirms this statement, and says it was the largest elephant he ever saw. A photograph of it, by Sir Joseph Fayrer, hangs in the library of the Zoological Society.

On March 14 Jung Perchad seemed to be in pain, and such measures as were possible were taken to alleviate its sufferings. These, however, were unavailing, and on the following evening the animal suddenly dropped dead. It was of course impossible to remove the body to the Prosecutor's office, and it was opened in the stall where it lay. Examination showed the cause of death was peritonitis, and that in its fall the creature had broken two of its ribs. The skin will probably be set up at the British Museum.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, nearly clear weather, rising temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, nearly clear weather, warmer, northerly, shifting to southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair and warmer Saturday, followed by increasing cloudiness toward night, variable winds, becoming southerly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair weather, with increasing cloudiness in western portions, slowly rising temperature, easterly, shifting to southerly winds. GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, slightly warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, cloudy, possibly followed by showers in northern portions Saturday night, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, cloudy and threatening, possibly with showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, cloudy and threatening, possibly with showers in northern portion, colder in extreme northwest portion, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. WESTERN T

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Die Meistersinger—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Stoddard Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Ministrel of Clare—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Cesarine—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady of Lyons—8:15. Matinée—Romeo and Juliet—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Hunger Loos—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—2:15 West 57th St.—Exhibition Day and Evening.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—Matinee.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	29	25	28
6 A. M.	29	22	25
9 A. M.	32	24	26
12 M.	37	27	30
4 P. M.	41	29	32
6 P. M.	41	32	32
9 P. M.	43	29	31
12 P. M.	39	29	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 29.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 41.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. REED EMERGES.

Mr. MORTON and Mr. PLATT may at least claim credit for smoking out Mr. T. B. REED. It was a devious process and not directed to that end, but it has brought it about nevertheless. Mr. MORTON himself is believed to be wholly sound on the currency issue. He certainly was so as a business man and a banker, and as Governor and candidate for the Presidential nomination he has confessed to no change. When the State Convention met, it was found that there was an unpleasing number of delegates and politicians of the Republican Party opposed to the harsh bossism of Mr. MORTON'S keeper, Mr. PLATT. The name of MCKINLEY gave them a rallying point. That gentleman is in a state of the most unstable equilibrium as to the currency, having no views of his own, and quite unable to decide what views he would do best to profess, and the happy thought was suggested to Mr. PLATT that the McKinley movement could be checked and diverted by a bold stand on the currency. This would arouse a strong feeling in the party which his own most stubborn foes could not resist, and it would be a stand which neither McKINLEY nor his followers could accept. Accordingly the convention was made to declare against free coinage of silver and for the maintenance of the gold standard so long as it was maintained by other nations.

This was the first important declaration by a Republican Convention. It went far beyond any definite expression of any candidate for the nomination. Particularly it went beyond anything that Mr. REED had ventured to say, and was directly in contrast with what he had permitted his friends to say about him. It was in the nature of a challenge and from a source that he could not ignore. It would have been very easy for him to get up a platform that would compare favorably with the double-faced, sophistical, cowardly platform prepared by the Ohio Republican managers for Mr. MCKINLEY to stand upon. As between the Ohio man and himself, even with his vague and timid utterances in the past, his unmanly action in the last Congress, and his evasion in this Congress, the sound-money men of New-England would have had no trouble in supporting him. But the bold plank in the Republican platform of New-York, so plainly suited to the man who was put forward to stand upon it, made any shifty and uncertain statement from Mr. REED'S faction extremely dangerous. From the moment that was presented to the country Mr. REED and his Massachusetts manager, Mr. LODGE, saw that Mr. REED was no longer to be compared with Mr. MCKINLEY alone, but must be measured by Mr. MORTON'S standard. He could not afford to lag where the strongest of his Eastern rivals had taken the lead. The result, as we have said, is that Mr. MORTON and Mr. PLATT have smoked out Mr. REED.

Having made up their minds that Mr. REED must stand fully abreast of Mr. MORTON, he and Mr. LODGE have framed a declaration on the currency which is, in some respects, more satisfactory to sound-money men than that of the Morton convention. In the first place, it is put in clearer English—both Mr. REED and Mr. LODGE having a decided advantage over any one available to Mr. MORTON in the matter of education. The two sentences of real meaning in the Massachusetts resolution are very full and strong: "We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement." "Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold." There is no room for mistake, no chance for dubious or deceitful interpretation in these words. They define a position which, as we have pointed out, is far in advance of any that Mr. REED has heretofore ventured to take, and from which, once taken, he cannot retreat or depart. We have, then, the two most prominent candidates from the East for the Republican nomination, one from the largest State in the Union, the other representing the views if not sure of all the votes of New-England, squarely and immovably standing on a strong sound-money plank. This is a fact of which the business men of the country may be very glad, and not a little proud, for there is no doubt that the feeling which has brought it about is largely due to their systematic efforts, to that firm and definite demand for a plain declaration of sound principles which for several months past they have been pressing on both parties.

DEMOCRATS AND SCHOOL REFORM.

Democrats in the Legislature will make a serious mistake if they persist in opposing the School Reform bill for this city. There seems to be only one issue raised in the proposed legislation, the retention or the abolition of the Ward Trustee system. Of course, a large proportion of the present Trustees are opposed to its abolition, and they are naturally able to induce many of the teachers to join in the effort to prevent it. The relations of the latter with the Trustees make this almost inevitable, which does not imply that they may not be quite earnest in their belief that the present system is good and should be retained. Self-interest, real or fancied, has a wonderful effect upon the judgment. Besides, teachers who are convinced that the system is bad and ought to be abolished are likely to be reserved on the subject so long as they are still under the authority of Trustees.

Not only is the opposition of a large proportion of the Trustees and teachers a thing to be expected and liberally discounted, but it is not remarkable that members of the Board of Education should be opposed to the change. Some of them have the conservative spirit which is attached to things as they are and are distrustful of changes, and some of them desire to retain the connection which has long existed between the management of schools and ward politics. It is a matter of great significance that those who have the widest knowledge and the deepest interest in matters of popular education are earnest advocates of the pending bill. They are animated by a desire to sever all connection between the school system and local politics for the sake of the elevation and improvement of the schools.

Not a single argument has been used in the Legislature or before its committees or in any meeting in the city gotten up by Trustees to protest against the proposed change, which tends to show that the present system has produced good results and is better calculated to produce good results in education than the proposed system. All experience elsewhere and all opinion of trained educators and expert school managers are in favor of the change, and it is certain that the Trustee system does not refute experience and judgment by its own practical results. It is because these have been so unsatisfactory that the reform is urged.

The simple fact is that the abolition of the Boards of Trustees and the concentration of responsibility in the Board of Education, working through capable officers trained to the profession of school management, means reform and improvement. It means the elevation of our school system to a higher level of efficiency and usefulness. Those who oppose it show that they are not aiming at those ends, but at political or personal advantage to be derived from the abuses of the present system. The utterances of a man like Senator GRADY or Senator AHEARN are not likely to command respect upon this question, in comparison with those of men who are devoting superior talents and training to the work of education. Senators and Assemblymen from this city who oppose school reform as Democrats can only injure their party at a time when it needs and by a wise course might gain the support of citizens whose action is determined by intelligence and moral sense.

CLUB SPIES AND THE BOSS.

It is quite natural that there should be much fluttering in those dove cotes commonly known as clubs, but known in the Raines law as places in which the traffic in liquor is carried on. Heretofore there has been no trouble on this score. In the darkest days of an unreformed police no Captain or even Inspector was so flown with insolence as to chocse a real club as a proper object of blackmail. The appearance of a patrolman at a club on a rainy night was interpreted, not as a threat, but as a sign of thirst combined with an appeal. Having in mind the necessity of making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, it was in many clubs the custom of the house committee to take order that the patrolman should be privily conducted to the bar and there refreshed. It was not an unkindly custom, and it has kept many belated clubmen out of trouble.

But now comes RAINES and ordains that the agent of PLATT, who, if not brought under the civil service rules, will own responsibility to PLATT alone, shall have access at any time to any club for the purpose of satisfying himself that the law is observed. Mere drinks will not soften the heart of such an Inspector. He is capable of taking them and then making them the subjects of complaint. Doubtless, if the law is upheld by the courts, the clubs will conform to it. But the right of visitation will remain, and the exercise of it will form a distinct drawback to the pleasures of club life. The drawback will be so serious that it will be worth money to have it withdrawn. As the framers of this law would say, "See?" We make no doubt that on the first Monday after the law has gone into full operation, among the callers at 49 Broadway will be a queue of house committeemen prepared to appeal to the Boss, as he is strong, to be merciful, and to unfold to him arguments why he should temper injustice with mercy. It would be impossible to blame the house committeemen for thus protecting the privacy of their clubs. The method would be a t less effective and much less hazardous than the sterner measure of throwing out of a club any person not a member thereof who should insist upon intruding into it.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF ALBANY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from the President of the State Normal College at Albany concerning the mortality from typhoid fever in that institution last year. It appears that incorrect reports as to this mortality were published in Albany and sent to other places in news dispatches. We referred to these reports eight months ago, supposing that they were trustworthy, and spoke of them again on the 22d inst. We are now informed that the number of deaths from typhoid in the Normal College during the last college year was not fifteen, but four, or possibly six. President MILNE sends to us a letter written on June 20, 1895, and signed by the members of the Executive Committee of the institution, in which it was stated that "six deaths" had been reported "as due to typhoid fever" during the year and that there was room for doubt as to the nature of the disease in two of these cases. It was also shown that the plumbing of the college building was good and that water supplied to the students passed through a portable filter.

But it was to the character of the water supply of Albany that we directed attention and not to objectionable conditions in the Normal College tending to cause disease among the students there. Reference was made incidentally to what was, as we had been led to believe by the Albany press, a trustworthy report as to typhoid mortality in the college, to emphasize our suggestion that legislators representing all parts of this great State should exert their influence to procure the substitution of wholesome water for the infected fluid now used in the capital city of 7,000,000 people. The typhoid record of Albany is not improved by this correction of the figures relating to the Normal College; the number of deaths from this disease in the city, as officially reported, is not thereby decreased. We have not asserted that the deaths of these students were due to infection contracted in the college building. We presume that they became infected by drinking water procured in other parts of the city. It seemed to us, however, that the State and those who represent the people in it ought not to invite young persons in the several counties to attend such a college in the capital city without striving to prevent the exposure of them to infection from one of the foulest water supplies used by a civilized town, a supply poisoned not only by the waste of other neighboring cities, but also by the sewage of the capital itself. The substitution of clean water for this polluted and deadly liquid is required for the protection of permanent residents as well as for the welfare of State officers, legislators, students temporarily residing in the city, and the numerous visitors drawn to the capital during the sessions of the Legislature. We presume that a considerable percentage of the typhoid mortality in the City of New-York (a mortality which is exceptionally low) is due to infection contracted at Albany, while the cause of other cases here may be found in the water of Philadelphia and the polluted supplies in certain neighboring towns of New-Jersey.

We have not at hand the official reports of the Albany health authorities, but we invite attention to the following summary published in The Engineering News of the 19th inst.:

"Water filtration at Albany, or a new source of supply, is strongly recommended by the city Health Board. It is pointed out that in the past twelve years there have been 924 deaths from typhoid fever in Albany, or an average of 77 a year. In no year has the mortality from this disease been less than 50, and in 1895 it reached 162, the highest point. As the population of Albany only increased from 90,575 in 1880 to 94,923 in 1890, it is probably under 100,000 now, but, assuming that as the correct figure, the typhoid death rate in 1895 was 16 per 10,000 inhabitants, almost equal to the mortality at Chicago in 1891, which attracted world-wide attention."

A typhoid mortality of 16 per 10,000 in the City of New-York would mean more than 3,000 deaths from that disease every year and probably from 15,000 to 20,000 cases. The Albany rate is seven or eight times the rate here.

TROLLEYS CONNECTING CITIES.

The construction of trolley roads between neighboring cities and in parallel competition with existing steam lines proceeds slowly, but new undertakings are reported from time to time. It was announced yesterday that the company owning the municipal trolley systems of Lansing, Kalamazoo, and Battle Creek, Mich., will connect the three towns by interurban roads, thus making a continuous trolley line seventy-five miles long. This line throughout its entire length will parallel steam roads now in use. Two districts in which the contest between trolley and steam has become quite interesting are the central part of Connecticut and the northern part of Ohio. We recently pointed out the parallels now in operation or projected in the region within fifty miles of Cleveland.

In Connecticut the electric road between Hartford and New-Britain will be completed by the end of next Summer. When this gap shall have been filled there will be a trolley line—composed, however, of several distinct roads—paralleling the New-Haven Company's New-England steam road for more than thirty miles. Hartford and Middletown will soon be connected by a trolley line on the east bank of the Connecticut River, and the steam road between Norwich and New-London is to be subjected to parallel electric competition. It is quite probable, moreover, that within a year or two the extension of electric roads now in use will expose the New-Haven Company to competition between Hartford and Springfield. While the growth of electric roads in New-England is not rapid at the present time, it is especially interesting because it is confined chiefly to the construction of interurban connections which must affect to some extent the traffic of the steam companies.

THE TRANS-HARLEM CITY.

Facts stated at the banquet to celebrate the completion of maps, representing the lines upon which what we have been wont to call the "annexed district" is to be developed, are likely to surprise many people to whose attention they were brought for the first time. The district annexed in 1873 was more than doubled in extent by the addition made last year, and now the area of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, or the whole section beyond the Harlem, is more than twice as great as that of Manhattan Island.

This area of more than 26,500 acres, as compared with 12,500 below the Harlem River, is occupied by a population of 150,000, or less than one to ten in actual number or one to twenty per acre of the average population of the city this side the river. The final maps of the old annexed district show 380 miles of streets laid out with regard to future growth. The processes of opening and improving, of changing and rectifying, and of developing for future occupation the streets as laid out have been going on rapidly during the last five years. Meantime the population has increased by 50,000 and the real estate valuations have advanced from about $45,000,000 to nearly $70,000,000.

The possibilities of this city beyond the Harlem, extending from the Hudson River to the Sound, are beyond dispute. It affords room for expansion and for the building up of homes. The one thing needed to give it a growth that would surprise the most sanguine is ample means for rapid transit. A rapid-transit system which would open up this district to residence for those who spend their days down town, which would enable them to pass from home to the store or shop or office within thirty minutes with comfort, would work like magic in the trans-Harlem city. In a few years its growth would return the whole cost of the system in increased values of taxable property, besides making its operation profitable.

DELAGOA BAY.

Mr. CURZON'S refusal in the House of Commons to affirm or deny the report that Great Britain had bought of Portugal Delagoa Bay and the adjacent territory will, of course, be taken as an admission that the purchase has been made. It need hardly be said that to a maritime power Delagoa Bay is by far the most valuable part of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, of which it lies at the southern end. It is so important that during his short but very acute attack of Anglophobia the Emperor of Germany sent all the warships at his command to maintain its neutrality.

A mere glance at the map suffices to show how formidable to the Boers of the South African Republic is an adverse possession of this harbor. The cession is reported to carry with it the triangle of land of which it is the apex, extending inland to the actual border of the republic, a distance of fifty-seven miles. For this distance a railroad has been actually constructed. The Netherlands Company has undertaken the completion of the line to Pretoria, and the greater part of this work is done. Before the railroad was projected the only outlet of the Boers east, west, or south to the coast was through British territory. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the need of providing themselves with an access to the sea which was occupied by a less troublesome and masterful neighbor was a main motive for the construction of the railway. The Portuguese could be trusted not to expand into Dutch territory. Moreover, Delagoa Bay is evidently the natural port of such foreign trade as the Boers carry on, and the advantages to them of a railway to it were very great. But now that the railway and the intervening strip of territory have fallen into British hands, the poor Boers are hemmed in on every side.

It is no wonder at all that they should be disheartened and that they should be seeking an alliance with their neighbors of the Orange Free State to resist British aggression. They must be especially disheartened over the perfidy of the German Emperor, who, after cheering them on in the most effusive and undiplomatic way, now appears in collusion with the enemy. For the leading men of the South African Republic must be as well aware as anybody else that England would no more have ventured to acquire Delagoa Bay without the previous consent of Germany and the other powers of the Triple Alliance than she would have ventured, without such previous consent, to send an expedition into the Soudan. Germany herself has no interest in the matter. Her nearest possessions in East Africa are quite a thousand miles from Delagoa Bay, and they are not really possessions. All that she claims is a sphere of influence, which is a kind of national "preemption," and signifies that if the property pre-empted ever comes to be worth anything, she will insist upon her right of priority. This absence of interest it was which made the explosion of the Kaiser so very surprising.

It is impossible not to pity the Boers, but it is also impossible not to see that the isolation they desire and insist upon is not really practicable. A "peculiar people," be they Boers or Mormons, cannot maintain their detachment in the face of modern civilization. Ten or twenty years ago they would have again passed the word to "inspan and trek" once more to escape the nineteenth century. But they have gone as far north and as far inland as white men can live by pastoral pursuits, and it seems they are not far enough away. They are in the same position as a descendant of one of the emigrants who in the seventeenth century left Holland for North America instead of South Africa, and who should now insist upon maintaining a cabbage patch upon the inclosure bounded by Broadway, Wall Street, Broad Street, and Exchange Place. However hard he might try, he could not keep it up always. The time would come when he would be forced to conform, and to join the procession. That time has come for the Boers. For in this matter British aggression is really the aggression of modern civilization. The German and American Uitlanders are in the same case with the British Uitlanders. Their triumph may be delayed, but it is sure, and another generation, it may safely be predicted, will see the last of the Afrikander as a separate nationality.

Mr. HITT, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Speaker REED have put their wise heads together and decided to put off the Cuban resolutions until some time next week. Then Mr. HITT thinks that they can be taken up and passed without much trouble or fuss. Probably they can be. It would be very much better if they could be left suspended in the air for an indefinite time, because they are the expression of an opinion by Congress on a subject that does not come within the jurisdiction of Congress, on which it is not able to form an opinion of any value, and as to which its opinion thus expressed may do a little mischief, but cannot do any good. But since the House managers do not see the wisdom of this course, and insist on passing the resolutions, the longer they are about it the better.

Judge GAYNOR'S decision, that, if a man in a wagon refuses, after reasonable warning, to get out of the way of a street car, the driver of the latter vehicle can go ahead regardless of the harm he may do, and without subjecting his employers to liability for damages, is one calculated to awaken doubts of a somewhat grave sort in critical minds, but it will certainly be received with unqualified satisfaction by the general public. So frequently do teamsters, malicious, humorous, or simply stupid, delay traffic on the surface lines, to the consequent serious inconvenience of scores, and often hundreds, of people, that nobody who has suffered from the evil would be very deeply pained if the Judge, instead of simply assuring the motormen of their right of way, had definitely commanded them both to claim and to obtain it.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

A most creditable display of landscape work by American painters is made this month at the Lotos Club, where are hung forty examples of low-toned, sober bits of nature, most of them successful in the realization of sentiment, color, and general harmony of key. They will remain on view for some days, and the gallery of the organization will be open to women, with cards, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 2 until 5 o'clock.

These pictures have been brought together by Mr. Evans of the Art Committee, an enthusiastic advocate of the native painters, himself the possessor of an admirable collection, on which he is ready to draw upon all occasions, and many of which he has now loaned. It is fitting that the late George Inness should be represented by a colorful, vigorous example, entitled "The Home of the Heron," which is given the place of honor on the west wall. The canvas is powerful in its simplicity, rich in tone, and agreeable in its arrangement of line and mass.

None of the men here give evidence of sympathy with the present movement of brilliancy of vibrant sunlight, the impressionistic tendencies of pure color effects in high key, or the Monet-like qualities of sparkling pigment, laid on with the full strength of the palette. On the contrary, the men have kept to more quiet efforts in the matter of tone, and nearly all show an affiliation with the work of the older painters, leaning toward the Barbizon school, so that whatever else may be said of the exhibition, it is one of considerable harmony.

Two small panels by Arthur Davies and R. Swain Gifford are delightfully naïve and simple bits of nature. The first inclines one to regret that the artist should confine himself absolutely to figures to the neglect of a field wherein he is so thoroughly at home. The second demonstrates again Mr. Gifford's delightful sense of landscape beauty. Both works are suggestive of Corot's earlier sketches. A warm, glowing canvas is by Samuel Colman, and is of moonlight on a French village, Dupré-like in its power of sensuous pigment, while by W. L. Lathrop there are two modest recollections of gray weather and clouds, that are both appealing. Mr. Lathrop, whose work at the Water Color Society attracted not only the attention of the artists and a recompense from the jury but a more or less popular appreciation, is likely to become an interesting figure in the exhibitions in this city.

Another name, quite new here, is that of F. J. Wiley, who has contributed an original composition, unusual in its arrangement, that is called "Chestnut Trees." It is boldly conceived and carried out in a novel way, and the young man demonstrates no little appreciation of the sentimental side of nature. George H. Bogert sends two canvases, one a roadway, "From Marlotte to Montigny," that is characteristically French and is freely painted, in a happy scheme of color. Bruce Crane has an "Evening After Rain," successful in rich tones, both in sky and earth, and F. W. Rost is at his best in a delicate, mellow "Moonlight."

Homer Martin, who may be generally counted on to have something of interest to say, is not disappointing in his two modest bits of nature, "A Mountain Brook" and "Lake George," and in the former there is a rugged picturesqueness to the woodland. By Charles H. Miller there is an effect of somewhat sombre "Twilight" and a landscape on Long Island, while by Arthur Parton there is a Scotch lake, and his brother, Ernest, is represented by a river view. An early example by Robert C. Minor, "The Close of Day," is rich in tone, in part the result of time, and a scene in Keene Valley has like qualities. R. A. Blakelock has methods of his own in his evolution of a picture. Scraping, building up pigment, changing and glazing, when successful he secures a wonderful result, though there is always the suggesting of happy accident. Not that this militates against the canvas; on the contrary, a richness is thus at times obtained, probably impossible otherwise. Two works here show his peculiar manner, and both are to a high degree harmonious.

An attractive "Harvest Time" is by Walter Clark; a harmonious evening study is by Charles Melville Dewey. An Autumn by Charles Warren Eaton and a river road by H. Bolton Jones are both of interest. J. Francis Murphy shows two canvases; David Johnson has a highly finished view in Connecticut; there is Carleton Wiggins's important "Plowing in Normandy," three works by the late A. H. Wyant, of which one, called "A Landscape," is, perhaps, the most attractive, and by Henry W. Ranger "A Moonlight Pastorale" is most effective.

Man's Dependence on His Collar.

From The London Globe.

Nothing makes a more striking and startling change in the appearance of an ordinarily well-dressed man than the removal of the regulation neck adornment and the substitution therefore of, say, a coarse handkerchief, or a woollen muffler. Other lapses from the standard of respectability—bagginess of knees, shininess of seams, frayed edges of linen—all may pass comparatively unnoticed, but with the disappearance of the collar comes complete transformation.

Even "Prize Poems" Fail to Appear.

From The London Daily News.

Are literature and scholarship "on the down grade" at the universities? The latest news from Cambridge is that the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem is not awarded this year, nor is the Porson Prize. Whether there has been any previous instance of the almost incredible case of the sets of verses being too bad even for a prize poem we do not know; but in the case of the Porson Prize there has been no previous break in the award for eighty years. What, then, is Cambridge coming to?

YESTERDAY'S MUSICAL DOINGS.

Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra Play with Rafael Joseffy.

Mr. Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra undoubtedly opened their eyes to their widest extent yesterday afternoon when they looked at the audience assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was such an audience as Mr. Thomas was wont to face in the halcyon days, when he fell asleep in Beethoven at the Philharmonic rehearsals. The members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were in force in the upper right-hand boxes, and were interested listeners and generous applaudders. The programme may have had something to do with the size of the audience, the first large one that has honored Mr. Thomas and his forces. An attractive programme, indeed, it was. It comprised Dvorak's beautiful symphony, "From the New World"; Liszt's A major piano concerto, with Rafael Joseffy as the solo play- "Siegfried Idyll" of Richard Wagner, and Siegfried Idyll" of Richard Wagner, and Richard Strauss's orchestral debauch called "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

The performance of the Dvorak symphony was remarkable for its utter feebleness and failure to reveal the true spirit of the work. It would require a half column to enumerate the things Mr. Thomas does not know about this work. A shorter way to the truth would be for him to ask the advice of Mr. Seidl, who learned the wishes of the composer at first hand, and who made certain suggestions which Dvorak wisely accepted. Mr. Thomas's reading showed ignorance of the correct tempi, a lack of understanding of the relative value of the climaxes, a total misconception of the spirit of the second movement—heightened in its results by the vulgar tone of the English horn and the woolly quality of the strings—and a general failure to grasp the romanticism of the work. The performance lacked breadth, and, above all things, rhythm.

Mr. Joseffy's work in the Liszt concerto was far better than that which he did the other day in the Beethoven G major concerto. The accoustics of the house spoiled his tone, but he played with a crispness, a clearness of enunciation, and a nervous energy which were altogether fascinating. The accompaniment was well performed by the orchestra, and on the whole it was a pleasure to hear again this pretty concerto, which has not been played here recently. The audience received Mr. Joseffy's performance with great enthusiasm.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" ONCE AGAIN

Final Evening Performance of Mr. Damrosch's German Opera Season.

The last evening performance of Mr. Damrosch's season of grand opera in German took place last night in the Academy of Music. The drama presented was Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with Herr Alvary and Frau Klafsky in the title rôles. In this drama Frau Klafsky is at her best. She does not look Isolde, it is true, and she labored last night under the disadvantage of having a Tristan who was not sufficiently her superior in height and breadth of physique. But with these statements unfavorable comment must end. She was more than usually correct in intonation, and her declamatory style of course fits the music admirably. Her composition of the part is a notable work of art. She comprehends the work in its entirety and in its details. She has analyzed every phrase and has appreciated every delicate shade of meaning. She is in complete sympathy with the personality of Isolde, and she possesses the equipment for an adequate interpretation. Her performance last night was simply majestic. It was massive in breadth, irresistible in its intensity, crushing in its exposition of tragic passion. If Frau Klafsky had done nothing else well while in New-York, she would still be fairly entitled to a place among the queens of music drama. There has been no such Isolde since Lehmann.

Herr Alvary's Tristan was a compound of this player's unfailing faults and merits. His Tristan, however, is one of his poorest interpretations. He lacks the dignity and repose necessary for the part, and his fearful and wonderful pronunciation stands out in bold relief. Demeter Popovici was acceptable as Kurvenal, and Eliza Ilsenschütz was at least inoffensive as Brangäne. Mr. Damrosch's reading of the score was deficient in elasticity, but at any rate he did not smother the singers as he sometimes does. The audience packed the house, and was armed with an arsenal of applause and flowers. Frau Klafsky carried off as many "floral tributes" as an Italian prima donna at her benefit. On the whole, the farewell appearance of Klafsky and Alvary was one of glory, and the atmosphere was truly "gemüthlich." This afternoon "Die Meistersinger" will be given for the final matinée, and Emil Fischer will appear as Hans Sachs, with Johanna Gadski as Eva, and Barron Berthald as Walther.

PERSONALS.

—Prince Henri d'Orléans, who has often been a guest of British officials in India, shares M. Deloncle's feeling about England. As soon as anything English is mentioned, he becomes sour and libelous. Kindness only embitters him, and sumptuous hospitality makes him envious. This is how the Prince speaks of his safe arrival on British soil: "It goes without saying that the British leopard has already stretched its claw over the Plain of Khampti. The King has recognized British suzerainty, as our interpreter, a native Christian, named Joseph, declared in his picturesque Latin, 'Ying-quo-yen (Englishmen) prehendunt regiones valde bonas,' 'Englishmen take fine countries.' He was a shrewd Chinaman," remarked the Prince.

—Arrangements for the weddings of Princess Alexandra of Coburg and Princess Maud of Wales are now almost complete. The wedding of the former with Prince Hohenlohe-Langenberg will take place April 20 at Coburg, and will be in full state, but the Queen will not be present. Her Majesty will be represented by one of her sons. Princess Maud of Wales's wedding to Prince Charles of Denmark will take place in the early part of July at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and will be a quiet affair. The Queen will be present, but there will not be any state procession through the streets. The ceremony will be similar to that of the Duchess of Fife.

—Napoleon III. had given orders that reporters should not be permitted to accompany the French troops as reporters. His reason was characteristic: "The effects of our 'mitrailleuses' will be so terrible, and those writers will make such descriptions of them, that our battles will impress people as mere massacres, and everybody will have a horror of them." A reporter of Le Figaro, Alfred d'Aunay, was so indignant at the Emperor's order that he exclaimed, "Very well, then; we will not puff this war!"

—Poverty has been the nurse of great artists. "C'est du lait de la vache enragée qu'est nourri le génie," is the French saying. But the nourishment entails gastritis and other ills, and many great artists of France have replied to reporters in collective interviews, "If I had to drink the milk of poverty now I'd take it to the Pasteur Institute."

Favor Confederate Homes.

From The Baltimore American.

Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the department officers of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Maryland on Monday night, declaring that recent rumors and statements that the ex-Union soldiers of Maryland are antagonizing the annual appropriations for the port of the Confederate homes in Maryland are without foundation in fact; on the contrary, the Department of Maryland, Grand Army

SPANIARDS AFTER MACEO

ORDERS TO PREVENT HIS RETURN INTO THE HAVANA PROVINCE.

Captain General Weyler Has Issued an Order Declaring that Rebels Who Commit Arson and Avoid Engagements with the Government Troops Shall Be Treated as Bandits—Case of Walter Dygart and the Isolation of Guinez.

HAVANA, March 27.—The news received from the western province (Pinar del Rio) is meagre. Several columns of Government troops are pursuing Maceo and other rebel leaders who are said to be moving westward. The insurgents have attacked the fort at Pinar del Rio City and are destroying a great deal of property. The Government troops have been ordered to prevent the return of Maceo into the Havana Province.

Captain General Weyler has issued an order declaring that, inasmuch as the rebels are eluding engagements with the Government troops and are committing arson and other crimes, such bands will hereafter be regarded as bandits and treated in accordance with the Captain General's last decrees relating to such persons.

The Government troops report the capture of an insurgent camp in the vicinity of Los Palos, near the line dividing the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, together with a number of cattle, a medicine chest, and a quantity of provisions and machetes. The official report of the affair says: "The enemy had many losses, leaving in our hands ten dead. The Government troops had none killed and only a few wounded."

Gen. Pando, in command of the Second Army Corps, has moved his headquarters from Santa Clara, an interior city, to Cienfugos, on the southwest coast.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The State Department still professes to be without information from the Spanish authorities in Cuba, through Consul General Williams, about the case of Walter Dygart of Illinois, who is imprisoned at Guinez. Telegraph lines are down, and railroads are not in running order between Havana and Guinez, which is distant forty-five miles, but the Administration is becoming uneasy over the delay in answering the Consul General's repeated requests for information, and is desirous of having some specific reply.

It is believed here that the insurgents occupy the country between Havana and Guinez and that the Spanish authorities at Havana are unable to secure any news from Guinez for that reason, but are unwilling to admit the fact. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, in whose district Dygart holds legal residence, has interested himself in the case and has urged the State Department to do what can be done for his constituent.

CALIXTO GARCIA'S EXPEDITION.

There Are No Definite Reports of His Landing in Cuba.

MADRID, March 27.—Reports received here from Havana say that the rebel leader, Calixto Garcia, with a numoer of followers and a quantity of arms and ammunition, has landed on the shores of Cuba.

No positive news was received yesterday at the Cuban Junta or by the Spanish sympathizers in this city in regard to the Bermuda. The Cuban party announces that it firmly believes the Bermuda has reached her port safely, but declares that it knows nothing positively. On the other hand, the Spanish sympathizers declare that they see nothing improbable in the report that a British cruiser sunk the Bermuda.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Continued Confidence in Leadership of Lord Rosebery Expressed.

LONDON, March 27.—At to-day's session of the conference of the National Liberal Federation at Huddersfield Robert J. Price, M. P., moved a resolution designed to settle the question of the leadership of the Liberal Party, as follows:

"That this council reaffirms its adherence to the principles for which the federation has always contended; records its continued confidence in Lord Rosebery and his colleagues, and pledges itself not to rest until, by education in Liberal principles and by the organization of Liberal forces in the constituencies, the triumph of the party is again assured."

Only forty Liberal members of the House of Commons were present. Lord Rosebery was the only member of the late Liberal Cabinet in attendance. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The meeting condemned the expedition into the Soudan.

A public meeting that was very largely attended was held in the Rowley Music Hall this evening. The principal speakers were Lord Rosebery, the Right Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, M. P.; Dr. R. Spence Watson, President of the National Liberal Federation; Sir James Kitson, M. P., ex-President of the federation, and Sir James Wodehouse, member of Parliament for Huddersfield.

Ex-Prime Minister Rosebery denied that the Liberal officials had exerted undue influence on the federation. He said that the Leeds meeting to denounce the House of Lords had been convened at an unfitting moment, that the Colonial Secretary's plan for a commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies demanded the gravest consideration before it was accepted, and denounced Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.

REVOLT OF THE MATABELES.

Cecil Rhodes and Others Start for the Scenes of Disturbance.

LONDON, March 27.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has telegraphed from Cape Town to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in the revolt of the Matabeles in the Inseza and Filabusti districts seven whites were killed with knives and four were wounded.

Col. Napier, with 750 men, is proceeding to Zingen to arrest a witch doctor, who was the instigator of the revolt.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that a force of colonists under command of F. C. Selous, the explorer, has started for the disturbed districts in Matabeleland to quell the revolt of the natives there.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—Cecil Rhodes, late Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has started for Buluwayo. It is reported that a sharp encounter has taken place between a party of mounted patrols and a force of Matabeles, at a point twenty-five miles from Buluwayo.

It is assumed that the outbreak is partly due to the stringent measures recently adopted to stamp out rinderpest in Rhodesia. The fondness of the Kafirs for their cattle is well known, and the killing of them in attempts to stamp out rinderpest has excited much discontent.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, says that the wildest rumors are in circulation there regarding the rising. It is hinted that the Boers stirred up the Matabeles against the British, but this rumor is declared here to be baseless.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN SIAM.

Surrendered Territory of Little Value and Siam Is Satisfied.

LONDON, March 27.—Reginald McKenna, (Liberal,) member for North Monmouthshire, moved to reduce the Foreign Office estimates as a protest against the concessions that had been made by the Government to France in the Siam convention.

Mr. Curzon denied that the convention provided for a partition of Siam between Great Britain and France, and said that the rights of the former remained intact throughout the dominion of Siam. Neither France nor Great Britain had gained a single right that it had not possessed before.

The territory that Great Britain had surrendered was of so little value that Lord Rosebery, when Prime Minister, had proposed to include it in a buffer State. The Siamese Government, Mr. Curzon added, was satisfied with the convention.

BOUNDARY STUDENTS' PROGRESS.

A New Enlarged Map of the Venezuelan and Guiana Districts.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Venezuelan Commission at next week's meeting will mark a considerable advance toward the solution of the boundary problem.

Justice Brewer has the Blue Book and a number of documents on the British argument. George L. Burr, Professor of History at Cornell University, is making a study of the Dutch disputes with Spain. The Venezuelan agent formally announced this morning that the manuscript records and maps which Venezuela had collected in the archives of the Vatican, the Seville Museum, and The Hague would be presented early next week.

A new enlarged map of the disputed territory, believed to be more accurate than any hitherto extant, was completed by the commission's experts this morning.

DELAGOA BAY IS NOT BRITAIN'S.

But Negotiations Are Pending with Italy as Arbitrator.

LONDON, March 27.—The report published in The Chronicle to-day that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, East Africa, from the Portuguese, is officialy denied.

The Chronicle will say rumors are in circulation that negotiations for the purchase of Delagoa Bay have begun between Great Britain and Portugal. Italy, it adds, will arbitrate respecting the price to be paid.

In Search of News of Nansen.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that messengers were dispatched Feb. 25 and March 10 from Yakutsk to inquire into the truth of the report that Dr. Nansen was returning after having discovered the north pole. These messengers were especially instructed to ascertain where, when, and by whom Dr. Nansen was seen.

Duke of Cambridge's Pension Refused.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, read a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, resigning his claim to the special pension which it had been proposed to grant him, on the ground that he did not wish to subject the Ministerial party to any controversy over the matter.

Kruger Denies Reports.

PRETORIA, March 27.—President Kruger has issued an official denial of the reports that the relations between Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, and himself are strained.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons that the Government did not intend to send an expedition to Dongola next Autumn. He said, also, that the sanction of the Egyptian Debt Commission to the expenditure of the reserve fund for the Nile expedition was authoritative and final.

—A misunderstanding is The St. James's Gazette explanation of the acceptance by the Prince of Wales of honorary membership in the Thirteen Club of New-York. The Gazette observes that the club pledged itself to aid Cuba the very evening that it honored the Prince.

—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, has not yet heard from his Government that he has been recalled. Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister at Constantinople, obtained leave of absence March 7 and is probably on his way to this country.

—Dr. Peters, the African explorer, accused of cruelty to his negroes, will resign from the German service, even if the judicial inquiry into his behavior, which he has courted, approves him. He will serve another country in Somaliland.

—William O'Brien has a conditional discharge from the judgment of bankruptcy which was pronounced against him in 1895 for his failure to pay the costs of his suit against Lord Salisbury for slander.

—A heavy gale in the English Channel delayed the Dover, Calais, and Ostend steamers and compelled a large number of fishing boats to find refuge in the harbors of Deal and Margate.

—Lieut. Gen. Ferrero, who has been temporarily Italian Ambassador at London, is to be replaced by Signor Ressman, formerly Italian Ambassador at Paris.

—Judge Truax and Mrs. Truax sail from Southampton for New-York on the St. Paul to-day.

—The death of Count Mortera, leader of the Cuban Reform Party, is announced in Madrid.

BUST OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

It Is Soon to be Placed in the Rooms of the Southern Club.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's admirers are delighted with a recently completed bust of the Confederate leader now to be seen in the studio of Frederick Moyniham of this city. A copy of this bust in marble is to be placed in the Southern Club rooms here and another copy in either bronze or marble will go to the City of Richmond to adorn a public square or municipal building.

Bust of Robert E. Lee.
To be Placed in the Southern Club's Rooms.

Sculptor Moyniham has taken exceptional care to make a good likeness of the Confederate leader, and he has been aided by prominent members of the Southern colony in this city and relatives in the South of Gen. Lee. Photographs from which the sculptor worked are said to be the only ones in existence which portray the man as he is remembered by those who knew him intimately. Several wearers of the gray who fought in Gen. Lee's various commands have inspected the new bust, and find it an excellent likeness.

The Confederate General was undeniably a handsome officer, and the bust does him full justice. Several Southern cities, through their municipal officials, are now in communication with the sculptor in relation to procuring copies of the bust, heroic size, for public libraries and other city institutions.

"Bloated Armaments."

From The Nineteenth Century.

It is industrial ruin. The mad rivalry in "bloated armaments" is ruining all the Continental powers, and even our own insular position does not spare us the necessity of an enormous increase in our naval estimates. But of all the States which suffer from the huge waste caused by increased armaments on sea and land, Germany, to whose aggressive policy it is all due, suffers most. In 1865—the year before the Prussian war against Austria—the total expenditure on land and sea forces of what is now the German Empire was £9,900,000. In 1879 it was £21,350,000; and it has been increasing by leaps and bounds ever since. In 1885 the French expenditure was £17,800,000; in 1879, £27,000,000. In 1895 Great Britain spent £27,000,000; in 1879, £32,250,000. Russia's expenditure in 1865 was £21,900,000; in 1879, £36,500,000. This increase has been going on, in various proportions, ever since in all the States of Europe, but in Germany most of all. And Germany is the country which can least afford it. Compared with France and Russia, it is a very poor country, and poverty and the conscription combined are driving the manhood of Germany from the Fatherland every year by myriads. In one year alone 62,000 able-bodied Germans emigrated to America.

Government Tests of Timber.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to an editorial in to-day's issue of The Railroad Gazette concerning the lack of sufficient appropriation by Congress to enable the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture to carry on the timber tests, which have lately produced such valuable results.

Architects and engineers are looking for much more useful data and reliable knowledge concerning our different kinds of timber than they have heretofore had, and these Government tests promise to furnish both. But the good work has only just been begun. There is no other way of carrying on these tests which will produce equally valuable results.

The Government has every opportunity and is unprejudiced. If left to individuals, this work could never be done successfully.

WILLIAM W. CREHORE.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1896.

COMPANY I MEN AS ACTORS.

They Give a Fun-Making Travesty of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

A mirth-provoking travesty on "The Prisoner of Zenda," written by Guy Wetmore Carryl, was given last evening at the Carnegie Lyceum by dramatic talent from Company I of the Seventh Regiment. Seldom has there been seen more clever acting by amateurs in this city.

No women appeared in the cast, but several of the female impersonations by stalwart young fellows were so perfect that the audience was puzzled at first. Arthur W. Little, who took the part of Princess Flavia, making his entrance on a bicycle, captured the honors of the evening. They were shared largely, however, by William P. Wall, who was the pretender to the throne of Rudolf V., the Red Elphberg, King of Ruritania.

Benjamin B. McAlpin, as Michael, the Black Elphberg, a villain with a vaudeville villainous voice, was a great success. One of the hits of the evening was the dance in the second act by J. Frederic Hahn and William A. Belden. The stage management was under the direction of Charles Elliott Warren. John Nielson acted as chorus master.

Col. Daniel Appleton and his staff attended in a body, and in the boxes and parquet were many well-known society folk. There will be a matinée to-day, and the last performance will be given this evening.

THE GILBERT STUART MEMORIAL.

An Appeal by the Boston Association to the Public for Funds.

An appeal to the public to aid in erecting a memorial to Gilbert Stuart, the eminent American portrait painter, has been issued by the Stuart Fund Association, which was recently organized in Boston. In this National movement men well known in the arts and letters of this country are interested.

The little, old-fashioned, gambrel-roofed house by the Petaquamscott Pond, at Narragansett, R. I., in which he first saw the light on Dec. 3, 1755, is still standing. The Stuart Fund Association proposes to obtain sufficient funds to erect a memorial to Stuart. Subscriptions of any amount may be forwarded to the Treasurer, or any other member of the association. The list of officers is as follows: President—Edward H. Coates; President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—S. H. Kauffmann of Washington, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, and Henry G. Marquand of New-York; Corresponding Secretary—Frank T. Robinson of Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer—Frank Gair Macomber of 115 Water Street, Boston. The Board of Trustees includes many men from various States.

WHY IT IS NOW REMSENBURG.

The New Name Due to a Sense of Gratitude and Desire for Better Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We, residents of Remsenburg, late Speonk, L. I., respectfully request you to present to the public the following statement as an off-set to certain anonymous communications regarding our people, and especially reflecting upon the officers and affairs of the church and upon Dr. Charles Remsen of New-York. There are nine officers in the only church here, and in so small a village, they, of course, largely represent the sentiment and the interest of the community. These nine gentlemen are of one mind in this matter, and heartily approve of all that has been done. There has been a steady increase in the attendance at church and Sabbath school, and the outlook is favorable for future prosperity.

For a number of years before there was any thought of calling the place Remsen or Remsenburg, many of the oldest citizens and largest property owners had believed that the old name of Speonk stood in the way of the growth of the town. While this may not have been so, yet the fact remains that neighboring places have changed undesirable names, apparently to their great profit, and have grown rich and famous, while we, with equal advantages as a Summer resort, situated like them on Great South Bay and near the ocean, have for fifty years practically remained stationary. Here property sells at low figures—there at $2,000 to $4,000 an acre. We believe, without any reference to church matters, that if a suitable name could have been agreed upon, a large majority of our people would have voted for a change, and we desire here to say that if, with repeated failure in farm produce, but with natural advantages superior to most places as a Summer resort, our people wished to improve their condition by change of name, it is a matter that concerns us alone, and that it is in poor taste for outsiders, who are ignorant of the conditions, to harp upon sentiment and the great sacrilege of dropping a name that for generations has been the subject of ridicule.

With the foregoing in mind, the mutual and kind understanding entered into with Dr. Charles Remsen, who has a country seat here, will be fully appreciated. It was in no sense, as has been unkindly stated, a matter of bargain and sale. Dr. Remsen was actuated by the highest motives. It became known that he contemplated erecting a memorial to his father, the late William Remsen of New-York, and the people offered to honor that name by conferring it both upon the place and upon the new church edifice that Dr. Remsen proposed to build. If any man is deserving of high honor and sincere gratitude, it is Dr. Charles Remsen. We believe he has conferred a lasting benefit on our place which will add to its material and moral enrichment for many years to come. As for seeking notoriety, no one who knows Dr. Remsen, retiring and modest in an unusual degree among men of great wealth, could possibly have that opinion. The following resolutions, one passed at a parish meeting and one by the Presbytery of Long Island, will confirm most positively all that is herein stated. The first mentioned is as follows:

"We, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of this place, legally assembled in parish meeting on Sept. 2, 1895, avail ourselves of this first opportunity to give a most hearty and unanimous expression to Dr. Charles Remsen and other members of his family of our feeling of gratitude for the magnificent gift of the new church, and our appreciation of the high motives of filial reverence for their father's name and Christian kindness toward our people which have prompted this generous action on their part. This generosity is rendered the more conspicuous by the fact that the gift is made to Presbyterians by a family which for generations has been connected with the Episcopal Church." Passed unanimously.

The resolution of the Presbytery of Long Island follows:

"Resolved, That the Presbytery of Long Island, assembled in Remsenburg this 4th day of September, 1895, recognize with appreciation and gratitude the gift of a new church edifice, tendered to the church of this place by Dr. Charles Remsen and other members of his family in memory of their father, Mr. William Remsen of New-York, recently deceased; desiring also especially to emphasize its recognition of the Christian charity exhibited in this gift from members of another religious denomination;

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Presbytery that the people of Speonk acted wisely in accepting the generous gift and in joining with Dr. Remsen in the effort to honor his father's name by giving it to the place." Passed by unanimous rising vote.

It is proper to add that Dr. Remsen has assumed the entire cost of construction, and the references in the foregoing resolutions to the cooperation of other members of the family were placed there under misapprehension. All the material for the new edifice is on the ground, and the building will commence as soon as the weather permits. The church is to be of brick, with a seating capacity of 200 persons, and finished in the most approved style. It will be a lasting monument to the generosity and true nobility of one of the most respected and honored men who have ever cast their lot among this people.

HENRY M. ROGERS,
ALONZO REED,
JOHN R. DAYTON,
GILBERT D. ROGERS.

REMSENBURG, L. I., March 18, 1896.

Reward Offered for "Firebugs."

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 27.—There have been many mysterious fires in this city since Jan. 1. In each case the loss has been considerable. There is no official in the city charged with the duty of making inquiries into the origin of fires. The Board of Fire Commissioners believe that there are "firebugs" who make their headquarters in the city, and have offered a reward of $200 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of setting fire to any building within the city limits.

REBELLION IN THE HOUSE

HUMILIATION FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Republicans Refuse to Follow Their Leaders—They Set Aside the Sundry Civil Bill and Take Up Unimportant Private Matters—Dissatisfaction with the Committee of Which Mr. Cannon Is Chairman—Inclination to "Cheese-Paring."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House is in arms against the Committee on Appropriations. The committee was defeated twice to-day, and apparently for no better purpose than to show to Representative Cannon that he could not command a majority of his own party on the floor. Really, the House desired, in addition to manifesting opposition to the way the committee was being run, to show Mr. Reed that his policy of economy was indorsed by his fellow-members. What took place to-day was interesting to the Democrats who were derided not long ago because they could not agree on all matters before the House.

The fight against the Committee on Appropriations was begun when the American Protective Association determined to cut out of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill all the items for secular institutions, and sent the bill back to the committee. In all the previous record of the House there is not one remembered instance of such dissatisfaction with the Committee on Appropriations. It may be said that the recommital of an appropriation bill previously had been unheard of. Since it was recommitted the District bill has remained in the committee untouched, the members avoiding it as if it were infected and might communicate some loathsome disease.

In making up the Sundry Civil bill the committee, in order to make a show of economy, has appropriated only for the period up to March, 1897, preferring to wait until that time to let the new Congress supply the means wherewith to carry on continuing improvements and other business for the remaining three months of the fiscal year. In case Democrats had done this they would have been charged with "parsimony" and "cheese-paring." Republicans call it "prudence" in the use of the public money.

The first rebellion of the day came when the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee undertook to call up an appropriation bill, and was confronted by a demand by Hepburn of Iowa that private bills be considered. There was not any success in such a proposition, for appropriations are always more important than private claims, and usually there is no attempt to contest the way when the Appropriations Committee asks for it. Mr. Cannon was defeated, and the private claims were taken up and discussed for the rest of the day.

Toward the end of the session a motion was made that when the House should adjourn it should adjourn until Monday, the chief reason for the request being the desire of a large number of the members to go to Philadelphia to-morrow as the guests of the Secretary of the Navy to see the battleship Iowa launched. Mr. Cannon opposed this motion, hoping to go on with the appropriation bill that had been flung aside to-day. There was a vote, and Mr. Cannon was beaten again, the Democrats naturally helping the Republicans in the revolt against the "tyranny" of the Reed managers.

The Czechs.

From Temple Bar.

The Nationalist movement in Bohemia has always labored under peculiar difficulties, owing to the bitter animosity between the rival races in that country. Roughly speaking, four millions of the inhabitants are Czechs and two millions are Germans; and the two nations hate each other more bitterly, more intensely, and more unreasonably than ever a Tipperary boy yet has hated an Ulster man. A Czech regards a German as the devil's own handiwork, while the Golden-Lipped himself would never persuade a German that there was anything good or useful in a Czech. This racial hatred is intensified by class distinctions, for the Germans are more wealthy and more cultured than the Czechs, and until within quite recent years they have had the full control of the national industries. They are fiercely opposed to the demand of the Nationalists that Bohemia shall be allowed to manage her internal affairs without let or hindrance from Austria. Autonomy for their country means all power in the hands of the Czechs, they maintain, and they have no fancy for placing their rights as citizens at the mercy of their bitterest foes.

Napoleon Tries to Smoke.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The man who had conquered Europe was himself conquered by a pipe of tobacco. An Oriental pipe of wonderful beauty and inventive skill was presented to Napoleon by a Persian Ambassador. Though he was an immoderate snuff-taker, he had never smoked, but he would try this pipe. It was duly charged with tobacco and lighted, says Constant, but his Majesty, instead of drawing up the smoke in the usual way, merely opened and shut his mouth with mechanical regularity. Losing patience, he exclaimed, "Devils! There is no result!" It was remarked that he had made the attempt badly, and he was shown how to smoke properly. But the Emperor reverted to his automaton-like performance; the pipe went out, and Constant was desired to relight it; this done, he again instructed his master in the proper method of smoking. Determined not to be balked again, the Emperor resolutely drew up the smoke, and, swallowing it, it came out of his nostrils and blinded him. As soon as he recovered breath he cried out: "Away with it! Oh, the hog! Oh, my stomach! My stomach turns!" This was Napoleon's first and last experience of smoking.

Jockeys Caught in a Conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The officials of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club have just discovered a gigantic conspiracy whereby Fong Ching, a notorious Chinaman, better known to the police and public as "Little Pete," has, in collusion with several prominent jockeys now riding in this city, defrauded the bookmakers at the Ingleside and Bay District tracks out of a sum roughly estimated at $100,000. For some weeks past the peculiar ride put up by Jockeys Chorn, Chevalier, and Hinrichs, has excited the suspicions of the track officials, but, owing to finesse displayed by the lads, it was difficult to attribute their failure to land winners to any other source save the proverbial streak of bad luck. Recently their work has been of such a character that detectives were engaged to watch the boys. It was then discovered that the three jockeys named were frequent visitors to the boot factory of "Little Pete," and it was then observed that on the day following each visit, "Pete" made a killing at the track.

Despite the bad appearance of affairs, the detectives were unable to do anything, until Hinrichs became dissatisfied with the share of the plunder doled out to him, and disclosed the whole plot to the officials. A full investigation was made, and Chorn and Chevalier were today ruled off the track for life, and Hinrichs was suspended indefinitely. "Little Pete" has been barred from attending either the Ingleside or Bay District tracks, and Owner Dow Wallace, sponsor for Chevalier, has likewise been warned off.

Suicide of a Woman in Central Park.

An unknown woman was found dead last night on one of the benches in Central Park, near the West Seventy-third Street entrance. She had committed suicide with a revolver, and her body was still warm when discovered by Harry Robinson of 308 East Ninetieth Street, a messenger boy. She had shot herself in the right temple. The woman was apparently of French descent, and about thirty-five years old. She was 5 feet 5 inches in height, with dark complexion and hair. She wore a dark blue skirt, a brown silk waist, and a gray jacket.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—John Nicholas Brown of Providence.

—NORMANDIE—Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira.

—FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Aldridge of Rochester.

—WALDORF—Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. J. H. Averill of South Carolina.

—ASTOR—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Prof. L. C. Seelye of Northampton, Mass.

—EVERETT—President Franklin Carter of Williams College, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Gilliat of Newport, and Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Saner, more comprehensible, and a thoroughly intelligent exposition of the latest development in an art way, is the present showing of the Society of American Artists, its eighteenth annual exhibition, at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, on West Fifty-seventh Street. Friday was varnishing day, a departure being made this year, in the allowing of the admission of strangers upon purchase of tickets. So it was, that in addition to the usual contingent of painters a gathering of people prominent in social, in literary, and in musical circles was present, giving an animated appearance to the galleries and adding materially to the éclat of the occasion.

Considerable interest centred, of course, in the prize-winning pictures, the Shaw Fund having been devoted this year to the purchase of the canvas by Frank Benson called "Summer," which occupies the panel of honor in the Vanderbilt Gallery, and which is quite worthy the distinction thus received. Mr. Benson, whose steady progress year by year has been noted in these columns, has contributed a highly decorative young woman, painted with breadth, intelligent comprehension, good drawing, and a delightful sense of delicate, harmonious color. He has been successful in evolving, with but a single figure, an original, personal conception of attractive womanhood, arranging his draperies with grace and charm, and investing the work with much serious thought.

The landscape prize has been awarded to Willard L. Metcalf, one of his six canvases having been chosen for this distinction. This is entitled "Gloucester Harbor," and is a clever, sketchy translation of a simple bit of nature. The view is taken from a considerable elevation; the scheme of the landscape is agreeable in a color way, and it shows Mr. Metcalf's usual dexterity, but the work is by no means convincing, nor does it evince great thought or the careful working out of any special problem. As a composition it is not particularly interesting nor unusual, and, though Mr. Metcalf is a man of much ability—and in making the award it may be that the committee has taken into consideration his record and past performances—yet there are other things here that would seem much more worthy the honor of this landscape prize.

Upon the whole, the exhibition this year is encouraging in every way, for the inclination has been to break away from the erratic experiments that have marked the work of other years, to depart from the spotty, crude, bizarre efforts that have stood out heretofore in such bold relief, and the painters have confined themselves to serious, more possible transcripts of their models or of nature that on the whole may be commended, and at the same time has brought them into closer relation with the truth. While there are many brilliant, colorful canvases, there is no notable tendency toward low-toned pictures, in great sobriety of color and agreeable harmony, less rampant, more satisfactory to live with, and better within the possibility of the palette.

Thomas W. Dewing contributes a small panel of a woman, much after the fashion of his present work at the Academy, and, indeed, of other things he has shown in times past. But the present example is perhaps the most successful of anything recently seen. Against a pink background sits an attractive young woman, her hands in her lap, holding a few stray flowers. The gown is pale in tone, the figure is enveloped in an atmosphere cool and gray, the texture is almost indescribable, losing and finding itself here and there in an astonishing manner, betokening an extraordinary command of the brush and the pigment, though Mr. Dewing's dexterity is nothing new, but in this particular study the artist has been unusually happy, and has invested his girl with delightful charm and great harmony. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to so able a performance.

John S. Sargent sends a large portrait of the daughter of Mr. Sears. The child stands by the side of a mass of flowers. The work is dexterous, of course, and is painted with great breadth and no little force. Nevertheless, it is not entirely successful, the feet being awkwardly arranged and the pose by no means happy. Next to this is a portrait of a woman, by Cecelia Beaux, which may be commended without qualification. In her favorite combination of white dress against dark background, Miss Beaux has succeeded in making a highly attractive arrangement, and has invested her sitter with charm, dignity, and grace. Her cleverness is astonishing, and it is hard to write in measured terms about this present effort. It is a canvas that, possessing great distinction, would hold its own in the very best of company.

The sex is in strong evidence at the Society this year, Mrs. Prellwitz sending much the most important thing she has yet done, which shows a decided advance in the best of directions. The canvas is entitled "The Book and the Rose," in which a young woman of rare physical beauty and a face full of charm, sits in profile against a light background. It has the charm of grace, color, and drawing, and it is unusual in subject, standing well out among the good things here. Mary MacMonnies sends "The Breeze," that was noticed at the Pennsylvania Academy exhibition, but which shows to better advantage here. It is highly decorative, extremely graceful, and painted in a simple manner. She has also a "Diana." Louise Cox has a portrait of a little child in white, which possesses the charm of babyhood, and Florence W. Gotthold has painted a Girl with Mandolin," some key, the woman being in black dress and hat; the work is masculine in treatment and brushed in with marked ability.

Other women in the show include Mary C. O'Connor, who sends a large, full-length portrait of her mother, which is full of force and treated with much boldness; Frances C. Houston is represented by the portrait of a woman in green; Laura C. Hills has three exquisitely dainty miniatures that, despite their size, possess large qualities and are admirable in color; Lydia Field Emmet sends a pastel portrait of a lady; Alice M. Curtis has a fine landscape, full of purple iris, that she calls "The Stream Royal," and there are other women—Mrs. Sears, who sends an impression of a woman's head; Elizabeth Curtis, Margaret Huntington, and Susan Ketchum among them.

Edmund C. Tarbell has a single example, his prize-winning picture from Philadelphia, "The Girl with White Azaleas," which shows here to much advantage. Abbot Thayer is of course delightful in his study of roses, but the Diana is not altogether in his happiest vein, for, though the flesh is well painted, the figure does not have quite the usual distinction with which Mr. Thayer invests his work, and the background in its darkness and opacity is not altogether fortunate. In the "Portrait of a Lady," by Samuel Isham, which is sure dextrously done, there is a suspicion of coarseness in the manner of putting on the pigment and an unfortunate insistence upon some spotty reds, which make disturbing notes. Carroll Beckwith, whose otherwise dignified portrait of Col. Larned is full of strong character study, has, by the introduction of some extremely realistic still life, of maps, diagrams, and drawings in the immediate foreground, somewhat taken away from what might be really considered an important part of a portrait—the sitter—but the work is able, and is the most satisfactory thing Mr. Beckwith has shown this season.

"Le Domino Rose," Humphrey Johnston's prize-winning picture in Philadelphia, shows to equal advantage here, and demonstrates in no uncertain way the man's ability. It is a life-size figure of a woman in a pink robe against a dark background, but it is painted with force and distinction altogether out of the commonplace. Joseph De Camp sends a well-painted head of a young woman; Robert Vonnah has an admirable portrait of a young lady in a green dress, painted with freedom, dainty in its feeling of young womanhood; William Thorne has an excellent full-length portrait of a lady, and by a new-comer, Montague Castle, there is a small panel, the portrait of a woman in black against a dark background. This work is Dutch in its character, of high finish, suggestive, even though the manner is quite original, of some of the old masters; loving tenderness has been bestowed upon the drawing and construction of the face, and the work has been lingered over conscientiously and with great fidelity until a really remarkable result has been obtained. Robert Gordon Hardie sends a portrait of the Hon. Redfield Proctor, simple in treatment, dignified and sober in color, and extremely like the sitter.

By Louis Loeb there is a portrait of Mr. Root satisfactory in many ways. It has the convincing appearance of likeness, is painted soberly, is drawn and modeled with understanding, and the artist seems to have caught the sentiment of his model. Wilton Lockwood has three contributions—one is an attractive flower picture, and the other two are portraits. When it comes to humanity, Mr. Lockwood does not seek the beautiful. A man in blouse and béret has apparently interested the artist, though it is evident the ordinary person would have passed him by as anything but the subject for a picture, and "The Girl in White," whose draperies and background are brushed in with a fine sense of color harmony and frank painting, has not that face that would suggest itself to the layman as a countenance to be perpetuated on canvas. Nevertheless, it is possible that the artist, seeking for a vague, undefined something, may have exaggerated certain tendencies in the construction of the lady's features which do not exist altogether in nature, but, at any rate, Mr. Lockwood has made artistic canvases, that call for commendation. We note a portrait by John Lambert, Jr.; a large full-length by Charles Hopkinson, of a woman in black, holding in one hand a monkey, that adds no dignity to otherwise excellent work, and which might well have been left out, since the picture does not need this eccentricity and stands well upon its own merits; a creditble performance by Joseph H. Boston is a portrait of a young woman, and the late Thomas Hovenden, departing from his manner of great finish and exactness, is represented by a recent effort, swept in with extraordinary breadth and an utter absence of detail, effective in its suggestiveness.

William T. Smedley sends the portrait of a woman in a dress of mauve, against a dark background, which he has painted with engaging frankness, and Charles C. Curran has a "Harmony in Green," being the head of a woman painted against the sea, the relations being well observed, and the brush work dextrous. The figure work and the landscapes must be left for a subsequent notice. There are many admirable things, some possessing unusual distinction, none commonplace, and almost all interesting. The pictures remain on daily exhibition from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 1 to 6 P. M., until May 2.

SLOOP PLOW BOY SINKS.

Capt. F. T. Baker and His Men Swim Ashore and Are Cared For.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., March 27.—In a terrific northwest gale which swept up Cold Spring Harbor last night the sloop Plow Boy of Stamford, Conn., was sunk. The Plow Boy is a sloop of forty tons' burden, commanded by Capt. Fergus T. Baker, and owned by William Dodd of Stamford. She was loaded deep with sand.

Capt. Baker had anchored well up in Cold Spring Bay before dark. With heavy ground tackle and plenty of chain out, the Captain and his two men turned in for the night. The wind increased, and suddenly there came a fearful lunge and water began pouring into the cabin through an open window. Realizing that the vessel was sinking, the three men sprang from their bunks. They landed in water waist deep, and reached the deck as the vessel sank. All were good swimmers, and although greatly exhausted they reached the shore.

Clad only in their underclothing, they ran to a house a half-mile away, where they were cared for. A Mr. McCarty, who occupies the house, built a fire, and Mrs. McCarty made a great pot of coffee, while the old man turned out the contents of his scanty wardrobe, and after a fashion clothed the shivering trio.

The Plow Boy will be a total loss. Capt. Baker and his men will probably return to Stamford to-morrow.

Sloop Addie Capsized.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., March 27.—The heavy gale last night capsized the sloop Addie in Jamaica Bay, off this place. The sloop was loaded with fish and oysters. Capt. George Staton and Frank Miller, the only persons on board, were picked up by Capt. Henry Smith, who put out to save them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—The steamer Sam Brown, lying at the lower wharf, Fortieth and Jefferson Streets, ready to go below with a large tow, was burned early this morning. It is estimated that she will be a total loss. The Brown is owned by Capt. Samuel Brown of Pittsburg. She was valued at $25,000.

ORANGE, N. J., March 27.—Fire this afternoon partially destroyed the residence of F. W. Coolbaugh, at Orange and Burnet Streets, East Orange. Mrs. Canfield, a nurse, was cleaning clothes with naphtha, which took fire. She was badly burned. The loss is $10,000.

BENTON, Ark., March 27.—Nearly a dozen residences and three-quarters of the business portion of this village were destroyed by fire this morning. The village has 1,000 inhabitants and has no Fire Department. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 27.—The Grand Opera House, one of the finest theatres in the West, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire started under the stage. The loss is $80,000.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 27.—The new Summer residence of Theodore D. Clark, at Sound Beach, was burned last night. The loss is between $8,000 and $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Thursday midnight to Friday midnight.)

—Midnight—157 Sixth Avenue; Kate Seymour, dwelling; damage, $20.

—2:25 A. M.—307 East Eleventh Street; John Murray, liquor store; damage, $500.

—9:20 A. M.—32 Park Avenue; W. H. Osborne; no damage.

—10:15 A. M.—2,240 Seventh Avenue; Frank Weld, grocery; damage, $756.

—12:20 P. M.—70 South Street; Chapman Derrick Company; damage, $25.

—1:30 P. M.—37 Essex Street; tenement; damage trifling.

—4:40 P. M.—13 East Fourteenth Street

TO DINE WITH CYCLISTS

PROMINENT MEN WILL BE PRESENT AT THE "M. A. C. C.'S" BANQUET.

Association Delegates Put Themselves on Record as Favoring the Armstrong Baggage Bill—President Brock Instructed to Appoint Two Important Committees—A New-York Times Medal to be Presented to Sawyer.

Col. Waring, the man who tries to keep the streets of the metropolis bright and clean for the bicycle riders, has accepted an invitation from the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs to be present at the annual dinner of the organization on April 10. Mayor Strong will try to attend, and there will be others of prominence in the public eye who will grace the cyclists' board.

The letter of acceptance from Col. Waring was read last evening at the regular monthly meeting of the association, held at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, near Broadway. The new President, P. Anthony Brock, occupied the chair. The delegates present represented the Jersey City Club Wheelmen, Catholic Club Wheelmen, Hudson County Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Atalanta Wheelmen, Manhattan Bicycle Club, Greenwich Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, and Metropolitan Bicycle Club.

The annual dinner will be an event of importance to the wheelmen, since the valuable prizes offered in the recent bowling tournament will be formally presented to the winners. THE NEW-YORK TIMES's highest-average medal will be presented to W. E. Sawyer of the Golden Rod Wheelmen. Mr. Sawyer made a remarkable record, finishing first in the competition, with an unusually high average.

Toward the end of the meeting somebody mentioned the Armstrong Baggage bill, and, after a spirited discussion, the association placed itself on record as favoring it. Delegates Owen of the Catholic Club and Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club argued most strenuously in favor of the bill, and only one man opposed it. He was J. O'Neill of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club.

The Kings County Wheelmen, it was stated, had not resigned from the association, but intended to do so. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of three to revise the constitution and by-laws, and another committee to secure new members.

Chairman Scudder of the Race Committee reported having selected the old course for the Decoration Day race, and added that the committee would decide on all details at a meeting to be held next week.

Last Dance at the Kings Countys'.

The series of social events given by the Kings County Wheelmen during the Winter came to an end on Thursday evening with a progressive euchre party and a dance. Nine tables were occupied for the card game, which proved very interesting. The first prize for ladies was won by Mrs. F. R. Blauvelt. Miss Nellie Hart capturing second. Rufus L. Scott and C. E. Hart took first and second prizes, respectively, among the men. Mrs. Blauvelt's prize was a handsome bronze mirror. The festivities closed with the dance. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Cooper, Miss Lottie Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martin, Miss Robbins, Miss Edith Robbins, H. R. Robbins, U. S. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. White, Durant McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Maher, Miss Bessie Harman, Miss Van Cott, Miss Lena Cooper, S. J. Graham, G. B. Conklin, C. E. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Murphy, Rufus L. Scott, Jr., F. E. Wadsworth, Miss N. Hart, H. E. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Alden, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Blauvelt.

Brooklyn's Pool Players Win.

The interest in the closing games of the team pool match between the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen was at fever heat last evening, although it was pretty safe to say that the former would win. "Side bets" were responsible for this condition. When play began the Brooklyns led by 42 pins, while at the end of the third game, with only one more to be played, the Kings Countys were 115 points behind. There was no possible chance, therefore, for the Kings County boys to win the annual interclub tournament. The fourth game was not started until a late hour. The first three games resulted as follows: Skinner, (K. C. W.,) defeated O'Hanlon, 75 to 27; Sexton, (K. C. W.,) defeated Skinner, 75 to 51; Dunne, (B. B. C.,) defeated O'Hanlon, 75 to 35.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It is estimated that 10,000,000 passengers were carried on American railroads last year with their bicycles, and more than twice this number were carried by the railroads of Europe. The railroad companies realize immense revenue from these passengers and have never been put to a dollar extra expense in the carrying of bicycles.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will vacate their present quarters, at 134 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, to move to 129 of the same avenue, on April 1. The committee appointed to supervise the alterations in the new house is composed of Messrs. Mehling, Baker, and Strassel.

—The two-mile standing-start unpaced record for amateurs was broken at Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday by Harry D. Elks. His time was 4:39 4-5.

—A meeting of the Executive Committtee of the Goods Roads Association will be held on Monday evening at 1,187 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE SOARER'S GRAND NATIONAL.

Twenty-eight Horses Started in the Liverpool Steeplechase.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,000 sovereigns, (inclusive of a trophy of the value of 100 sovereigns,) the second to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 200 sovereigns from the stakes, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward, was run to-day on the Grand National Course, about 4 miles and 856 yards, over the same line as last year. The race was won by D. G. M. Campbell's The Soarer, aged. C. Grenfell's Father O'Flynn, aged, was second, and W. C. Keeping's Biscuit, aged, third.

The other starters were C. Hibbert's Rory O'More, 6 years; Egerton Clarke's Ardcarn, aged; F. E. Irving's Waterford, aged; Reginald Ward's Cathal, aged; E. C. Fenwick's Why Not, aged; H. M. Dyas's Manifesto, aged; W. B. Benison's Caustic, aged; F. C. Stanley's March Hare, aged; Capt. A. E. Whitaker's Barcalwhey, 6 years; Mr. Vyner's Alpheus, 5 years; Capt. J. A. Orr-Ewing's Swanshot, 6 years; W. Pritchard Gordon's Van der Berg, aged; J. Hale's Moriarty, 6 years; John Widger's Wild Man from Borneo, aged; J. A. Miller's Dollar II., 6 years; H. L. Powell's The Midshipmite, aged; A. Jolland's Clawson, 6 years; M. Widger's Miss Baron, 6 years; Capt. Aitkin's Redhill, aged; F. D. Leyland's Westmeath, aged; W. Lawson's Kestrel, aged; M. J. Corbally's Fleetwing, 6 years; Sir S. Scott's Philactery, aged; Capt. Ricardo's St. Anthony, aged, and Sir S. Scott's Emin, aged.

The last betting was 10 to 1 each against The Soarer and Father O'Flynn, 25 to 1 against Biscuit, 7 to 1 against Rory O'More, 8 to 1 each against Ardcarn and Waterford, 11 to 1 against Cathal, 14 to 1 each against Why Not, Manifesto, and Caustic, 17 to 1 against March Hare, 20 to 1 against Alpheus, Swanshot, and Van der Berg; 33 to 1 against Barcalwhey, 40 to 1 against Moriarty and Wild Man from Borneo, 50 to 1 against Dollar II., 66 to 1 against The Midshipmite, Clawson, and Miss Baron; 100 to 1 against Redhill, Westmeath, Kestrel, Fleetwing, St. Anthony, and Philactery, and 200 to 1 against Emin.

The horses got a good start. Why Not was first to get away, followed by Manifesto, March Hare, Redhill, and Barcalwhey, with Dollar II., Rory O'More, Father O'Flynn, and Clawson next, and in front of Caustic and Miss Baron. At the first fence, entering the country, Manifesto and Redhill fell, and Alpheus went away into a clear lead of Rory O'More, Clawson, and Why Not.

Directly afterward Why Not took third position, with Miss Baron, Caustic, and Barcalwhey close behind. Wild Man from Borneo fell at the Beechers Brook. Before reaching the canal St. Anthony fell. Alpheus still had a clear lead, with Clawson, Cathal, Emin, and The Soarer running handily and in good positions. Nearing the stand Father O'Flynn took the second place, Clawson falling back to third, with The Soarer, Kestrel, and Cathal close up, and Moriarty breaking down.

Leaving the straight for the country, Alpheus was run out and Rory O'Moore took the lead. Reaching the Beechers, The Midshipmite fell, and Philactery and Westmeath were pulled up. Upon passing the Beechers, Rory O'More and Why Not were level, Father O'Flynn, Biscuit, Emin, and Barcalwhey next behind, and closely followed by Clawson, Cathal, and Dollar II. Caustic fell at the fence before reaching Valentine's and Swanshot upset Waterford and Miss Baron. Alongside of the canal Father O'Flynn took the lead, closely attended by The Soarer. Jumping on the course, Biscuit took the lead, followed by The Soarer, Rory O'More, and Van der Berg, with Father O'Flynn, well clear of the others, next. At the next fence Clawson, Dollar II., and Ardcarn fell, and two fences further on Biscuit became much distressed, and The Soarer drew to the front, and finished a winner by a length and a half. Father O'Flynn was the same distance in front of Biscuit. Barcalwhey was fourth. Time—10:11 1-5.

NEW-YORK'S FINE FORM.

The Ball Team Doing Excellent Work at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 27.—Last year the Giants went away from Jacksonville feeling bilious. This year they go feeling, as every player among them says, "fine," and they look it. To-day's weather was again just right and two good games were played—a short one in the morning and a long one in the afternoon. Pfeffer played short poorly in the morning and well in the afternoon, but Connaughton is Irwin's man for the place.

Cavelle is coming out of kinks of late in style. He is a fast sprinter, and any fly in his territory or on the border line is a sure out. He is a safe thrower and a good batsman and base runner. Seymour as base stealer is not a success. He was nipped in three attempts this afternoon. Stronger pitching and better team work is what is holding down the scores of late. The feature of the afternoon game was the score of 5. Stafford hit for two bases and brought in two men, and Meekin followed with a long hit to right, clearing the bases. He took two strikes, waiting for one to suit. Of the new pitchers, the order of merit is about as follows: Seymour, Flynn, Kagey, and Bowen.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	Fuller, ss.	1	2	0	1	0
V. Hall'n, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	W. Clark, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
G. Davis, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1	Cavelle, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Mulligan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Battam, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
H. Davis, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0	Con'gh'n, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	German, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Wilson, c.	1	1	0	0	0	Zearfoss, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Bowen, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	6	15	7	2	Total	3	6	15	9	2

Regulars	1 2 0 1 1—5
Second Team	0 1 0 2 0—3

Earned Runs—Regulars, 2; Second Team, 2. First base by errors—Regulars, 0; Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 3; Second Team, 6. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Bowen, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 1. Three-base hit—Fuller. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Seymour. Stolen bases—Fuller, Gleason, (2,) Van Haltren, H. Davis, Stafford, Wilson, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Bowen, 1. Wild pitches—Bowen, 1. Umpire—"Dad" Clarke.

AFTERNOON GAME.

REGULARS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0	Fuller, ss.	0	1	7	2	0
V. H'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	W. Clark, 1b.	2	1	8	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0	Cavelle, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Mulligan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Pfeffer, ss.	2	3	1	0	1	Battam, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
H. Davis, 1b.	1	0	12	1	1	C'n'hton, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Stafford, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Wilson, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1
Zearfoss, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Foster, c.	2	1	3	2	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	1	0	1	Kagey, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Clarke, p.	0	1	0	0	0	German, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	9	13	27	10	3	Total	7	11	27	11	1

Regulars	0 5 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—9
Second Team	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 2—7

Earned runs—Regulars, 3; Second Team, 4. First base by errors—Regulars, 0; Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 5; Second Team, 7. First base on balls—Off Kagey, 5; off Meekin, 3; off Clark, 2. Struck out—By Kagey, 2. Two-base hits—Stafford, Meekin, Foster, German. Sacrifice hits—H. Davis, Kagey, Battam. Stolen bases—Fuller, W. Clark, (2,) Cavelle, (2,) Foster, G. Davis, (4,) Van Haltren, Tiernan, Pfeffer, (3,) Meekin. Double play—Fuller and W. Clark. Wild pitches—German, 1. Umpire—Mr. Bowen.

Yale Beaten by a Run.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Columbian University baseball team to-day defeated the Yale Law School in a close and exciting game by a score of 9 to 8. The Columbians had the game well in hand until the seventh inning, when the representatives of Old Eli tied the score by making 6 runs. The home team added a run in the eighth inning and blanked Yale in their last two.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING.

Bank of America Bowlers Win Two Games—Some Close Contests.

American Exchange National Bank of America, Citizens' Savings, and First National contested in the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night. The games become more interesting as the finish draws near, and the good-natured antagonism is worth witnessing, as well-contested games are the rule.

The Bank of America and First National teams had a good game, the first named having 11 pins to the good, and a total of 651, against the First National's 640.

For eight frames during the second game the American Exchange and Citizens' Savings boys kept see-sawing, but at that stage the American team commenced to mow the pins down, with the result that they netted 693, the Savings' score being 640.

The third game brought together the previous winners, American Exchange and Bank of America, and a close game was the result, as but 2 pins separated the teams in the third frame in favor of the American Exchange, but, after changing positions nearly every other frame, the Bank of America team got their eyes on the pins and won by 30, with a total of 764, the Exchange team's score being 734.

The summary:

BANK OF AMERICA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	FIRST NATIONAL.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	0	4	117	Fellows	2	5	158
Kruger	3	2	129	Garrison	1	4	128
Graham	2	2	123	Blackledge	0	4	108
St. John	3	2	140	Clark	2	3	135
Craft	2	4	142	Bishop	0	3	111
Total	9	13	651	Total	5	19	640

FRAMES.

America	75	135	187	260	320	374	437	518	577	651
First National	49	98	160	215	286	358	417	480	551	640

Scorers—A. G. Armstrong and R. Alying. Umpire—G. Paynter. Averages—Bank of America, 130 1-5; First National, 128.

AMERICAN EX.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CITIZENS' SAVINGS.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
A. Arms'ng.	1	0	150	Schroeder	1	3	129
Selbert	3	1	127	Gebhard	3	3	141
H. Arms'ng.	0	4	120	Naumann	0	3	105
Jervis	1	4	135	P. Bever	0	4	115
Kennedy	1	6	155	E. Bever	2	5	159
Total	6	21	693	Total	6	18	640

FRAMES.

American Ex.	70	132	184	243	318	390	475	540	621	693
Citizens' Sav.	60	112	192	250	324	381	405	530	579	640

Average—American Exchange, 133 3-5; Citizens' Savings, 128. Scorers—J. Garrison and E. Freund. Umpire—G. Paynter.

BANK OF AMERICA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	AM. EX. BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	3	2	139	A.G. Arm'g.	2	4	156
Kruger	2	5	150	Selbert	4	3	175
Graham	3	1	129	H.N. Arm'g.	0	4	124
St. John	3	6	188	Jervis	2	5	147
Croft	2	5	158	Kennedy	4	1	132
Total	13	19	764	Total	12	17	734

FRAMES.

B. of Am.	73	148	213	291	362	443	514	589	681	764
Am. Ex. B.	51	134	215	290	361	437	528	610	668	734

Averages—Bank of America, 152 4-5; American Exchange Bank, 146 4-5. Scorers—J. Kennedy and G. Croft. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

The standing of the clubs in the tournament is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
National Park	11	2	863
Mount Morris	12	3	864
Importers and Traders'	12	3	890
Sub Treasury, United States	10	3	821
Chase National	11	4	855
Bank for Savings	10	4	869
Citizens' Savings	10	5	758
Bank of Republic	8	6	877
Bank of America	7	7	774
American Exchange National	7	7	805
Union Square	6	8	770
Southern National	5	9	731
First National	4	11	755
Continental	4	11	739
Mercantile National	3	9	778
Hamilton	2	10	701
Western National	2	12	734
Mechanics' National	2	12	762

The Executive Committee of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League held a meeting in the New Amsterdam Hotel yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to hold the annual dinner during the latter part of April, at which will be distributed the prizes now being competed for. The include club prizes, one for highest number of spares, another for best team score, and the all-important individual prize for high average.

MR. WATERMAN'S NEW YAWL.

A Roomy Yacht Being Built by Byles at City Island.

E. D. Morgan Waterman of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club is to have a yawl built by G. W. Byles at City Island that he will use for racing and cruising this Summer. The designs are being prepared by H. J. Gielow. The yacht is to be named the Pawnee, and her dimensions will be 53 feet over all, 36 feet on the water line, 13 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet draught.

The cockpit will be 7 feet long, and underneath will be a room for sails and stores. A companionway will lead from the cockpit to the cabin. A sideboard will be on each side of this, with shelves and lockers at the back. The sofas on each side of the cabin will be made to draw out and make into berths.

Forward of the cabin will be two staterooms, one on each side. The owner's room will be on the starboard side, and will extend to the centreboard trunk. The one on the port side will be narrow, a part of the space being taken up by a passageway that leads from the galley to the cabin.

The Pawnee will have a moderate cruising rig, and will be ready by the opening of the yachting season.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS.

50,000 Armenians massacred means low prices now on Rugs, but much higher ones later.

LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

IF YOU ARE A REASONABLE PERSON and open to conviction, let me call your attention to the new and wonderful remedy, *the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment*, Booth's HYOMEI Pocket Inhaler Outfit. It cures *by inhalation* all diseases of the throat and lungs. Cost, complete, $1.00.

Asthma.

It gives instant relief, stops the cough, the wheezing and gasping, and makes breathing easy in an hour's time.

511½ GREENE AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Please send me two extra bottles of Hyomei. My grandmother, who is a confirmed asthmatic, is using your Inhaler, which has taken the place of her smoking powders; the Inhaler gives her more relief than the powder; she is improving all the while.

EARNEST SWIFT.

Catarrh.

Thousands suffer with catarrh who believe that nothing can help them. HYOMEI will remove the offensive effluvia, clear the head, remove catarrhal deafness, and purify the breath.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1895.

I take pleasure in adding my name to those who have been made happier by the use of Hyomei. It is not only an instant relief to Catarrh sufferers, but will cure this disease entirely. I have been the instrument of inducing many friends and acquaintances to seek relief through its use. I have yet to learn of one who has not been benefited.

A. G. THOMPSON, 33 Wall St.

Bronchitis.

All I need say here is that Congressman Francis H. Wilson, Temple Court, N. Y., wrote to the late W. O. Wyckoff, President Remington Typewriter Company: "My bronchitis has entirely disappeared, and, thanks to you, HYOMEI is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given PERMANENT RELIEF."

Booth's "HYOMEI"

Pocket Inhaler Outfit can be obtained of any first-class druggist for $1.00. Don't accept a substitute—for there is nothing like it on the market. Insist on his getting it for you.

Mr. Booth will be glad to see in person any one afflicted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., week days only, and will gladly answer inquiries, or he will send the Pocket Inhaler Outfit, complete by mail, for $1.00.

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th St. (2d door e. of B'way) New York

ROOMY JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT.

To be Built for a Member of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

A well-known member of the Atlantic Yacht Club has ordered a jib and mainsail boat. The yacht will be built by Crosby from designs by Henry J. Gielow. The dimensions will be: Length over all, 34 feet 10 inches; length on the water line, 24 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 11 feet 6 inches; draught, 23 inches. The boat will have keel and frames of oak and planking of yellow pine. The cockpit will be finished in cherry, and the hatch and skylight will be of mahogany.

The cabin will have four sofas, two on each side, arranged to draw out and make up into berths. The sides of the centreboard trunk will lift up and form the table. Forward will be a galley and forecastle.

The boat will carry a good-sized sail spread, and as her model is an easy one, she should be fast. The dimensions of the spars will be: Mast, from deck to hounds, 28 feet 6 inches; boom, 33 feet 9 inches; gaff, 19 feet 6 inches; bowsprit, 11 feet.

Defender's Boom for Charity.

The boom of the Defender, which was broken in collision with the Vigilant, is now, through the kindness of C. Oliver Iselin, the property of the Sisters of Charity, who manage St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. This relic, which is 64 feet in length, will be awarded intact to the club, armory, or association in the United States that contributes the largest number of votes to St. Mary's Hospital.

The price of these votes has been fixed at 25 cents each, and application for books of ballots should be made to Mrs. Dr. John Byrne, 314 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, who is acting for the Sisters of Charity in this matter. Latham A. Fish, J. Roger Maxwell, and Gen. James McLeer have consented to act as a Committee of Award.

New-Jersey Yacht Club Election.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 27.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Yacht Club was held at their clubhouse last evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Frank S. Ketcham, sloop Charm; Vice Commodore—Alfred Wenzel, sloop Wanderer; Secretary—Edward V. Ketcham; Financial Secretary—Frank Springling; Treasurer—Edward F. Fischer; Measurer—William Sherman; Regatta Committee—Alfred Wenzel, Chairman; John W. Dickinson, and William Sherman. Trustees—Frank S. Ketcham, Chairman; Edwin A. Stevens, Theophilus Butts, William T. Salter, and Alexander Berry.

England's 'Varsity Boat Race To-day.

LONDON, March 27.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews, which will contest the university race to-morrow, concluded their practice at Putney at noon to-day. Oxford made some spurts of two minutes each, going well, but the men appeared to be overworked. In their practice work with a scratch crew of the Leander Rowing Club the latter sometimes held the advantage.

The Cambridge men practiced starts and minute spurts. The men were very active and rowed with great power. The race will be started to-morrow at 12:45 P. M. The betting is 6 to 4 on Cambridge.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Charles W. Voltz of Brooklyn will launch his open catboat Ida K. at City Island this week, and sail her into Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, where she will be put in commission for the season under the New-Rochelle Yacht Club flag. It will be the first boat placed in commission this season in the New-Rochelle Yacht Club. The Ida K. is considered the fastest open catboat in Echo Bay.

—The Harlem Yacht Club has purchased from the estate of Elizabeth R. B. King the two plots known as Nos. 706½ and 707½, on the west side of John Street, extending to East Chester Bay, City Island. The sum paid was $900, and a mortgage of $540 was given to the executors of the estate. The club will in all probability build a station for yachts there.

—The steam yacht Whileaway, owned by Gen. Dodge, arrived at Seabury's yard, Nyack, yesterday, to have some alterations made and to be thoroughly overhauled. The cabin house is to be lengthened.

—William Roberts of the Newport House, at Bar Harbor, is having a launch built by A. M. Sawyer, at Milbridge, Me. A Seabury engine, boiler, and wheel were shipped for the launch yesterday.

—Capt. Leander A. Jeffrey is to have charge of the new yacht being built for M. C. D. Borden, in the Erie Basin.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE CYCLES

The Tried and True Kind. RUN EASIEST. LAST LONGEST.

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CORRECT BICYCLE SUITINGS.

Since bicycling has become so fashionable, the clothing one must wear a-wheel has become a matter of moment.

If you want the best see our Bicycle Suitings—all of the latest fashion—materials, workmanship and fit perfect.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Manf'rs.
Established 1865.
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LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

HALL AN EASY VICTOR.

Defeated La Montagne at Racquets Three Straight Games.

The third match of racquets in the first-class series took place at the Racquet Club's court yesterday afternoon. V. G. Hall, champion, played Maurice La Montagne. The handicaps were framed from Hall as scratch man, but he was subsequently penalized half a hand for winning club championship. The latter penalty means that each man drawn against Hall is allowed an extra hand every second time he goes in to serve. La Montagne receives a handicap of two aces.

So far Hall has proved more than equal to the task. In yesterday's match he easily won in straight games.

The summary:

FIRST GAME.

V. G. Hall (owes half hand)	5 1 4 1 0 1 0 2 1—15
M. La Montagne (two aces)	0 0 2 1 2 0 3 0 x—10

Aces by service—Hall, 7; La Montagne, 1.
Aces by placing—Hall, 3; La Montagne, 5.
Aces by opp. miss.—Hall, 5; La Montagne, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Hall	0 2 2 1 1 1 4 1 2 1—15
La Montagne	0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 x— 6

Aces by service—Hall, 11; La Montagne, 1.
Aces by placing—Hall, 2; La Montagne, 1.
Aces by opp. miss.—Hall, 4; La Montagne, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Hall	0 0 1 0 0 1 4—15
La Montagne	1 3 0 1 0 x— 7

Aces by service—Hall, 6; La Montagne, 2.
Aces by placing—Hall, 5; La Montagne, 2.
Aces by op. miss.—Hall, 4; La Montagne, 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total aces scored—Hall, 45; La Montagne, 23.
Total aces by service—Hall, 24; La Montagne, 4.
Total aces by placing—Hall, 10; La Montagne, 8.
Total aces by opp. miss.—Hall, 11; La Montagne, 5.
Referee—Foxhall P. Keene.
Marker—George Standing.

VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Beat Oxford in Their Annual Athletic Games by One Event.

LONDON, March 27.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletic games to-day resulted in a victory for Cambridge by one event. Among the Cambridge men were athletes who visited this country last year to meet Yale. The results were:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by G. Jordan of Oxford. Time—0:10¼.
Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Fitzherbert, Cambridge, who beat Jordan of Oxford. Time—0:49⅗.
Mile Run.—Won by F. S. Horan of Cambridge. Time—4:59.
Three-Mile Run.—Won by Freemantle of Oxford.
120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by Garnier of Oxford.
Hammer Throw.—Won by A. B. Johnson of Cambridge.
Long Jump.—Won by Batchelor of Cambridge; distance, 22 feet 7 inches.
High Jump—Won by E. O. Kirlew of Oxford; height, 5 feet 9 inches.
Putting the Shot.—Won by J. H. Bullock, Cambridge; distance, 38 feet 2 inches.

The Interscholastic Games.

Everything is in readiness for the big interscholastic games to be given in the Garden to-night by the New Manhattan Athletic Club. The track will be in the very best of condition, as a two-horse roller was in use all day yesterday and will be continued until the time of starting the games. The Massachusetts team arrived yesterday afternoon. The Harvard team arrived at 6 o'clock last night, and went directly to the New Manhattan, where they will be quartered during their visit here. "Jim" Lathrop is with them, and reports every man able to go a fast mile. "Will" Bryan will come over from Philadelphia with the Pennsylvania team this afternoon, and he, too, is confident that he has a winning team. This race is creating a great amount of interest, for the starters will comprise the pick of the intercollegiate mile runners, and will surely give a line on that event for the Spring championships.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Yorkville Cricket Club has elected the following officers for the season: President—P. Guidera; Vice President—P. Tracey; Secretary and Treasurer—W. H. Rose, 240 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New-York City; Captain—W. Kenward; Vice Captain—H. L. Davidson; Executive Committee—W. Chisholm, C. McKinney, and H. Mallon. The club this season will devote itself more particularly to playing mid-week matches, and it expects to enlarge its membership by those who desire a quiet game in the middle of the week, instead of the contests of Saturday afternoons. For this reason it will not join either the Metropolitan District Cricket League or the New-York Cricket Association, but the Secretary is open to arrange friendly games with the clubs of either of these organizations. The home wicket will be at Central Park, where, it is expected, at least two games will be played each week.

—The hockey match to be played by the Cornell University and St. Nicholas Skating Club teams to-night, at the new St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, has aroused interest both in social and athletic circles. The probable make-up of the two teams is: St. Nicholas Skating Club: Forwards—Edward A. Crowninshield, Malcolm G. Chace, William A. Larned, and Thomas Barron; Cover-Point—C. P. Anderson, (Captain;) Point—R. D. Wrenn; Goal—Erskine, Hewitt. Cornell University: Forwards—A. Meiklejohn, H. H. Hilborn, C. R. Wyckoff, and P. Cooley; Cover-Point—R. F. Lyle, Captain; Point—S. Neelgar; Goal—M. Meysenberg.

—Union College has decided to send a team to the big relay races of the University of Pennsylvania, to be held April 25. Union will probably be in the heat with Williams, Dartmouth, and Amherst. Kilpatrick, '98; Sands, '98, are sure of positions on the team.

Senator and Congressman Meet Again.

Washington Letter to The Charleston News and Courier.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, the free silver king, had an interesting meeting today with Representative Hugh Belknap of Illinois, who is a son of the late W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War under Gen. Grant. Mr. Belknap is one of the new members of the House, and while in the Senate he was presented to Senator Stewart. The venerable apostle of free silver looked the young man over critically and then inquired:

"Are you my old friend Gen. Belknap's boy?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the young Congressman.

"Well, well," continued Senator Stewart, "I remember on one occasion when I was considerably younger, and you were a little lad, I went to the War Department to see your father on business. In those days my hair and beard were brownish red, and I was said to resemble your father. I went into his office, and finding him temporarily absent, sat down to await his return. You were the little chap who rushed into the room, and mistaking me for your papa, threw your arms around my neck and was about to exact some favor from me when your father entered the room, and you discovered your error."

Representative Belknap said he remembered the occurrence quite well, and the Senator and the young Congressman had a long talk about old times.

Postponed a Charming Spectacle.

From The London Figaro.

The Rev. Mr. Baxter, the celebrated but not very successful prophet, announced some time ago that on Thursday, March 5, 1896, at 3 P. M., punctually, 144,000 specially selected saints of superior quality would be suddenly translated to a better world. Mr. Baxter made the announcement originally at Carlisle, and he was again there when the happy event should come off. Owing to a hitch in the arrangements, however, Mr. Baxter was obliged to postpone the ascent for ten years, and the people of Carlisle were deprived of the satisfaction of seeing who of their number, if any, might be included among the favored 144,000. In spite of their natural disappointment, they seem to have refrained from ducking the Rev. Mr. Baxter in the nearest horse-pond.

A Substitute for Pedestrianism.

From The Paris Messenger.

Animals are well known to be susceptible to the influence of music, and as the baby is an animal, the baby can be circumvented that way. Some people become ill on hearing the first notes of a musical instrument —notably the flute. Not so the baby. Take any ordinary baby at 4 A. M. It wakens up, it is insulted by the silence, indignation succeeds, and it begins to cry. This is the time to bring out the musical box—at least M. Bezichinsky says so; and then the infant sleeps. A piano is, the professor says, even better; either leaves bromide of potassium and the soothing syrup far behind.

A Motorman Dies of Grief.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

John Brazil, a motorman on the Ridge Avenue branch of the Union Traction Company, was buried Monday morning. Brazil, who was but twenty-three years of age, died on Thursday last of grief and worriment, it is said. About six or eight weeks ago his car ran over and killed a boy named Torpy, and this sad accident, which he had done all in his power to avert, so preyed upon Brazil's mind that he became ill and failed rapidly.

A DICTIONARY THAT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS

A **Complete, Up-to-date, Authoritative** dictionary of the English language is a necessity in every **home,** every **school,** and every **office.** So important a purchase should be made with the most discriminating care. Intelligent men and women should insist upon having the most exacting requirements fully met in the dictionary which they adopt for use. An unsatisfactory, or merely "tolerable" dictionary is dear at any price. There is no need to have any but the best, now that Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary is offered at a price, and on terms that place it within the immediate reach of all persons, even those of most lim

A BUDDHIST MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

Each Gave the Other Two Rings and the Ceremonies Lasted All Day.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

MOUNT LAVINIA, Ceylon, Feb. 1.—Late last Sunday night I received a "chit" from a friend telling me of a swell Cingalese wedding that was to occur next morning, and suggesting that I get my tea and toast by 6 o'clock and be ready for the carriage that would be at my door at 6:30, as the marriage festivities would last all day.

The early morning drive of ten miles along the beach, with the blue Indian Ocean to my right and the green-tufted cocoanut trees to my left, was refreshing and delightful, and just as the music on the tom-tom at the bridegroom's house was well begun, we passed through the throng of people on the street and the crowd of relatives of the groom in the front room. We were ushered into a compartment which was decorated most elaborately with pictures of Buddha, the royal family of England, actresses, and celebrated brands of American tobaccos. In the centre of the room was a huge flower-covered cake, to be presented at the proper time by the groom to the bride.

The cousin of the bridegroom took us in charge, and, as he spoke English very well, his explanations during the day threw light upon many of the mysteries of this marriage, according to the complicated rites of the Buddhist religion.

It is the custom for the relatives only of the groom to gather before the marriage at his father's house, and, as these numbered several hundred, we were entertained by watching these Cingalese men, women, and children, some in native and others in half-European costumes, gathering in the rooms preparatory to taking up the march for the house of the bride's father.

Six married women, nearest related to the groom, (with the exception of his mother,) who was not seen during the ceremonies, were ushered in with great pomp, and I am quite sure that Barnum's agent never caught anything alive so wonderful as these painted, powdered, brilliantly costumed creatures! My self-appointed informer whispered to me that it was the first time that these women had tried to dress like Europeans and Americans, and when I quietly said, "Remarkable," he seemed quite satisfied with the effect produced.

The flower girls from the groom's house were dressed in bright bodices, white skirts, flaming red stockings, and, though it was a dry, hot day, several of them were shod with brand-new, shining rubbers! But some of the party were sensible enough not to try to imitate Western dress, and these looked attractive and graceful in their hatte, cambaya, and kabakumththu.

When the groom appeared in the handsome Cingalese dress worn by the upper classes, every one arose, shook hands with him, and the march was begun for the bride's home. Our carriage was placed next to the one containing the happy young man, and with him we equally divided the attention of the groups on the corners, who were expecting to see only the relatives of the groom and Cingalese followers of Buddha.

For four miles along the beach of the Indian Ocean, through cocoanut and palm groves, and along the cinnamon gardens, we moved slowly, until suddenly there burst upon our ears the noise of many voices and the clatter of the tom-tom, and our carriages were surrounded by the relatives of the bride, who gave evidence of their joy by the indescribable movement of their bodies and heads and the clapping of their hands.

A white cloth was stretched over several hundred yards from the door of the house, white canopies were held aloft by gayly-dressed young women; the father, uncles, brothers and other male relatives of the bride came forward in stately procession; several tom-toms, each surrounded by five vigorous persons, gave forth the most excruciating music; the female relatives of the bride from near and far, dressed, if possible, more remarkably than the females of the other house, gathered in the front rooms, and, after the bride had been adorned in a lace jacket brought her by the bridegroom, which was placed over her other bridal attire, she was led in, and for more than an hour she sat upon an elevated seat, made for the purpose, in the centre of the room—the bashful if not blushing object of the cruel scrutiny of curious eyes.

The girl bride had just passed her fourteenth year; her white satin costume fitted not much better than the clothes of English women; her poor, cramped feet looked little at ease in the white slippers, and her long bridal veil, with the price tag still on it, was fastened in her jet-black hair with silver pins and white, red, and pink flowers, and hung gracefully over her hazel-brown face.

After the scrutinizing process was over, and all the members of the two houses had examined her from every point of view, the bride was helped from her chair by the married women of the groom's house, and she was soon standing with her lover on a raised mat, covered with white cloth, in the large middle room, in the immediate presence of her maternal uncles.

The marriage ceremony, according to the religion of Buddha, was commenced by the senior uncle; parts of it were repeated by the younger uncles; the thumbs of the couple were tied together with white cord, over which was poured cold water; the cords were untied, and the groom placed two rings on the bride's finger, and she put two rings on his. The gray-haired father of the groom then waved over the pair a tray containing lighted tapers, and the Buddhist ceremony was closed with words of advice to the new-made husband and wife, and with the announcement that presents were in order.

The young husband presented to his wife a satin dress and jacket, which were put on her publicly by two women. The bride's father gave to his son-in-law a pile of rupees, (a rupee is about 27 cents of our money,) which were counted, and the amount—606—was announced, and a tract of land as a dower, and then smaller presents followed.

After a general hand-shaking, which was the only mode of congratulation, the procession moved off toward the office of the Registrar, where the record of the marriage was made according to English laws.

A proposition that I made, through my interpreter, to have a photograph taken of the bridal party, was agreed to most heartily by the young couple, and at the groom's house in the afternoon an obliging photographer secured excellent views of the merry crowd. As I was bidding farewell to the cousin of the bridegroom, to whom I had been speaking certain customs in America, said to me in broken English, "I have fixed it for you, if you like, to give kiss to the bride. Would you like?" I shall not give to the public my reply!

When Mrs. Kendal Was a Blushing Bride.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A correspondent writes anent the death of the veteran actor Howe: "I was once witness to, I think, one of the most unique demonstrations that ever took place on the stage, and in it the veteran was a leading personage. It was in the days of the famous old Haymarket Company, and they were playing in Manchester. Its leading members were Buckstone, Chippendale, and Howe. Kendal, who was a new actor, was trying to fill the vacancy which Farren's departure had made, and Mrs. Kendal, then Madge Robertson, was just coming to the front. The old Haymarket comedies were given with delicious freedom. On a particular Saturday night there was, however, something going on among the actors and actresses on the stage which the audience could not fathom.

"I think," continues the correspondent, "the play was 'She Stoops to Conquer.' Buckstone's delivery was thicker than usual; Chippendale was superb as the excitable father, and the twinkle in his eye was merrier, and his hop more erratic than its wont. Howe was perfectly buoyant, and his pointed remarks mystified the mystery. Kendal and Miss Robertson played with delightful—almost gushing—affection as the lovers. The lessee of the theatre, who was apparently in the secret with the friends around him, for a long time refused to tell them the cause of the exuberance on the stage, but as the denouement of the play came about, he let out that Kendal and Madge Robertson that afternoon had been made man and wife in a Manchester church, and that on the fall of the curtain in reality the lovers in more than the sense of the comedy had been made one. The news spread through the theatre like wildfire, and when Buckstone, Chippendale, and Howe, each generously holding each other up, brought the newly-wedded bashful couple to the front of the stage, cheers went up such as are rarely heard in a theatre. Howe was the last of that famous trio to survive."

The New Man Must Hustle.

From The Baltimore American.

The colleges for women are said to be besieged with applicants for the higher education, with the number constantly increasing. This suggests two facts—the possibilities of the race for intellectual development when the women are so eager for knowledge, and the absolute necessity for the new man to be up and doing to keep pace with the feminine procession.

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47th ST., 177 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only.

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Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.—MONEY wanted to enlarge a manufacturing business. Address, for personal interview, J. A. C., 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 199—T. J. Bryan vs. D. H. Pinney et al.—Submitted by Mr. William A. McKenney for the appellant and by Mr. D. H. Pinney for the appellees.

No. 184—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. R. J. Danson, administrator, &c.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 185—Daniel J. Davis et al. vs. H. F. Geissler et al.—Argued by Mr. E. A. McMath for the defendants and submitted by Mr. D. P. Stubbs for the plaintiffs.

No. 186—T. M. Montgomery, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Mr. Creed F. Bates for the plaintiff and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant.

No. 189—The Cunard Steamship Company, appellant, vs. Cyprian Fabre, manager, &c.—Argument commenced by Mr. R. D. Benedict for the appellee and continued by Mr. Frank D. Sturgess for the appellant. Adjourned until Monday next.

The call for Monday will be: Nos. 189, 187, 191, 194, 195, 197, 202, 204, 206, 209.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.
Wills for Probate.—Frederick Rienzel, Elizabeth McKeon, Bernhard Goodstein, and Frederick Giese at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—McLean, J.—Gunning vs. Gunning—Morris A. Cukor, Thompson vs. Feigel—Donald B. Toucey. Matter of Wright—Rufus G. Beardslee. Baruch vs. Hart—James J. Grady.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Orkenburgh vs. Orkenburgh—Myer S. Isaacs. Secor vs. De Pauw—William M. Hoes. Matter of Phelps—Osgood Smith. Matter of Wagner—William M. Hoes. Du Bois vs. Isabeau—Myer S. Isaacs.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company—George G. Frelinghuysen.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Electrical Engineering and Supply Company vs. Frederick C. Timpson—Maurice Sichel.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Nos. 307, 312, 450, 418, and The People vs. Jake Blumberg, Henry Davis vs. Roehr Publishing Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Union Stock Yards Company of Buffalo, to carry on the stock yards at Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—John Hughes, John G. Kerr, William A. Rinehart, Luther M. Erick, Norman W. Ransom, Eugene S. Nute, George F. Brownell, Frederick B. Mayo, Herbert C. Whaley, Millard F. Windsor, and Frank L. Huddleston of Buffalo, John E. Norris of Louisville, and Salton Embry of Cincinnati.

—Lowen & Slote of New-York City, to manufacture ladies' and men's clothing, and engage in merchant tailoring; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Lowen, Frank Van Luid of New-York City, and James H. Quinlan of Flushing, L. I.

—The Steel-Brussel Company of New-York City, to manufacture silver novelties; capital, $24,000. Directors—James Steel, Jr., of Brooklyn and Seymour J. Brussel and Hugo S. Mack of New-York City.

—The Claremont Boat Company of Manhattanville, New-York City. Directors—M. C. Hogan, T. A. Mangin, P. A. Mangin, C. T. Lloyd, Nicholas Kunz, and John Dempsey of New-York City.

—The Moselle Wine Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Hans Neuman of New-York City and Ernest Scheffer and Adolf Baller of Brooklyn.

—The Monroe County Land Company of Irondequoit, Monroe County; capital, $95,000. Directors—John Fahy, H. J. Claffey, and Fahy Calligan of Rochester.

—The Volta Electric Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paul A. Curtis, Edward W. Carhart, and John Potts of New-York City.

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FOR SALE—Brown horse; 7 years; sound, kind, and gentle in single and double harness and under saddle; price, $350. Apply at owner's stable, 145 West 55th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN, Percival F. Butman, and Mary Isabella Butman, his wife; Arthur B. Butman and Dessie Maud Butman, his wife; Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Francis Skiddy Marden, and Fannie Louise Marden, his wife; Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden, defendants.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 23, 1896.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Percival F. Butman, Mary Isabella Butman, Arthur B. Butman, Dessie Maud Butman, Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Fannie Louise Marden, Francis Skiddy Marden, and Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 11th day of February, 1896, and on the same day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1896.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
f15-1aw6wS&mh28

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—ALVIN J. BELDEN and JOHN A. SEELY, plaintiffs, against JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown,) defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February fifth, 1896.
MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Joshua K. Sigfried, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown,) and to Mr. Davis:
The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order by Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said City and County, at the County Court House, New-York City.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1896.
MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Post Office and office address 111 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
f20-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HOLLY MILL COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. HARPER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 26th, 1896.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
NOTICE.

Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of two hundred thirteen and 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 2nd, 1895, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated February 26th, 1896.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the foregoing defendant William A. Harper: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of February, 1896, and filed, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 28th day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
f29-1aw6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUST VON DER HEIDE, assigned to Robert Gibson, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and all of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Robert Gibson, Jr., assignee of the above-named August Von der Heide, insolvent debtor, shall not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend a final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 27th day of February, 1896.
MILES BEACH, J. C. S.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. JUDSON, lately doing business in the City of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Clarence F. True, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Judson for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 102 West 81st Street, New-York City, on or before the 5th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.
CLARENCE F. TRUE, Assignee.
J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City. f29-1aw6wS

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE.
A PARTY WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK IN MAY FOR Paris, Switzerland, Northern Italy and its lakes, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Rhine, Belgium, London, &c.
Other tours for Italy, North Cape, Russia, &c., &c., in May, June, and July.
Tours to Florida, Nassau, Mexico, California, Yosemite Valley, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, Hawaii, Japan, China, &c., in season.
Regular Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for Descriptive Book, mentioning information desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 31 East 14th St., Cor. Union Square West, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School, a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School for Young Boys. Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre. (Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Andes";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Arapahoe, (letters must be directed "per Arapahoe;" at 1 PM supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda per steamship Orinoco; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 20, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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WILL MEAN EQUAL TAXES

SO SAY THOSE WHO FAVOR THE GREATER NEW-YORK MEASURE.

Advocates of Consolidation Regard the Provisions of the Bill as an Unassailable Argument to Meet the Objections of Loyal Leaguers Respecting Taxation—The Act in the Hands of the Mayors of Three Cities—Views on Proposed Union.

Certified copies of the Greater New-York bill were received yesterday by Mayor Strong of this city, by Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, and by Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. Speculation was rife as to whether Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster would sign the measure.

In Brooklyn it was the general comment that the bill as passed did away with the chief objections of the Loyal Leaguers, namely, that there should be no consolidation without equal taxation in the territory affected. The anti-consolidationists have been raising the hue and cry that the Legislature proposed to give Brooklyn consolidation without terms and without a fair basis of taxation.

The bill meets this objection by providing that the Commissioners to draw a charter are authorized and directed, on or before Feb. 1, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged, and that said commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897.

This is regarded by the advocates of consolidation as being a guarantee that there will be equal taxation for Brooklyn and New-York. Under the law, it is now the duty of the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City to give a public hearing on the Greater New-York bill in their respective cities. Two days' notice of the time and place of the hearing must be given by advertisement in the newspapers. Each Mayor can hold the bill fifteen days, if so disposed.

Neither Mayor Strong nor Mayor Wurster would make any announcement yesterday of his opinion of the measure or his intentions in regard to the bill. Mayor Strong said to a reporter:

"I will not fix a date for the public hearing until I have conferred with Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn. My idea is to have the hearings in New-York and Brooklyn on alternate days. By this arrangement I can go over the river and hear what the people of Brooklyn have to say for and against the measure. I am going to invite Mayor Wurster and Mayor Gleason to attend the hearings in New-York. I will probably devote two days to the hearing here, which most likely will take place in the Common Council chamber.

"I want to find out how our people here feel about consolidation. Many of the best people in Brooklyn are in favor of consolidation, and I do not think there is any very strong opposition to it here. I am not quite sure of the public sentiment in Staten Island, Jamaica, and Flushing. Two years ago I voted for consolidation, but I do not care to state my attitude in reference to this bill."

Mayor Wurster said he could not say when he would give a public hearing on the Greater New-York bill. He was told by his interviewer that some of the anti-consolidationists were openly declaring he was sure to return the measure with his disapproval.

"No one has any right to say what I will do with this bill," said Mayor Wurster. "I have never stated to any one what action I would take on the bill. I will keep them all guessing. I will give ample opportunity to both sides to be heard on the question."

A leading consolidationist in Brooklyn said: "Some of our opponents either have not read the Greater New-York bill, or are unfair. One of our afternoon papers says to-day in its editorial columns: 'Gone is the vision that vanished is the promise of uniform and equal taxation and valuation. Proclaimed and imminent and near are the obliteration and spoliation of three cities, for the confederated managers and slaves of two machines.'

"This is unfair, because the bill, as passed, not only guarantees fair and equal taxation and valuation, but also practically provides the very scheme of a referendum for which some of our citizens have been making such a clamor."

James Matthews, President of the Consolidation League, said the bill gave Brooklyn practically a referendum. "I believe Mayor Wurster will sign the bill," said Mr. Matthews. "I do not see what objection he can have to it in the shape in which it comes to him, especially as it expressly guarantees fair and equal taxation and valuation. Gov. Morton will sign the bill, and will give us a splendid commission to draw the charter."

Edward M. Grout said: "I question the right of the Governor to send the Greater New-York bill to the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. It seems to me it is general legislation. The bill does not affect cities alone, but all of three counties, and parts of two other counties, and a number of villages and towns.

"If any one of the three Mayors disapproves the bill, it must, of course, go back to the Legislature. If both Republican Mayors disapprove the bill, it will probably not get as large a vote on second passage, but I think it will pass. The Governor will undoubtedly sign the bill. Last year Hamilton Fish and Senator Lexow held that the bill would not have to go to the Mayors of the three cities. The consolidationists will be represented at any hearing held by Mayor Wurster."

Andrew H. Green, Chairman of the Consolidation Commission, was quoted as saying:

The bill has been passed in accordance with the vote cast by the people. As far as the people are concerned that ends it. Everything else now rests with the Legislature, providing, of course, that the Governor signs the bill. I haven't any reason to doubt that Gov. Morton will make the bill a law with his signature. Why should he do otherwise? The people voted for the bill by a majority of something like 40,000. If Mayor Wurster returns the bill unapproved, then it will be passed again; that is all there is to it.

It is amusing, to say the least, to hear the arguments of those who oppose Greater New-York, and to consider their plans for its ultimate defeat. Why, many of them, I know, have never read the provisions of the bill, and know almost absolutely nothing about it.

In the first place, these persons talk about the terms of the consolidation scheme, and say that for that reason they oppose it. There are no terms contained in the bill. How could there be? The Legislature simply passed a bill changing the boundary of New-York City so as to include these other cities. The terms upon which the consolidation is to be made are another matter. A commission will be appointed to make certain recommendations to the Legislature as to the terms of the consolidation, to draw up a charter, &c. Now, the Legislature can do with that charter what it likes.

Both Mayor Strong and Corporation Counsel Scott of this city have publicly opposed taking Staten Island into Greater New-York. Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday said he would sign the Greater New-York bill. William E. Rogers, Chairman of the Anti-Consolidation Committee of the Union League Club of this city, said the committee would go before Mayor Strong and oppose the bill.

MAYOR GLEASON FAVORS THE BILL.

Thinks Long Island City Will Be Materially Benefited.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 27.—The last mail to-night failed to bring a copy of the Greater New-York bill to Mayor Gleason. The non-arrival of the bill, however, did not prevent the Mayor from expressing himself as being entirely in favor of consolidation During the campaign preceding his election he announced himself as in favor of a Greater New-York, and will stand by his pledge.

"I shall certainly give my approval to the bill," said the Mayor. "I believe that annexation to New-York City is just what this city requires. The advantages we now possess would be doubled by consolidation. It would bring manufactories to our water front, improve our streets, give us an extended system of sewerage, and, no doubt, a lower tax rate than we have had, when the increased value to our real estate is considered.

"I feel already that I am a resident of New-York City, and am confident that the same feeling is shared by a majority of the residents of this city.

"The bill makes me a member of the commission charged with the responsibility of preparing a charter for Greater New-York. I fully realize the importance of that responsibility, and shall use my best endeavor to frame a charter that will be satisfying to the people of the three cities and other districts.

"My long legislative and executive connection with the government of Long Island City enables me to understand the needs of this section, and of the outlying districts of Queens County that come within the bill, and I will do my best to meet them and provide for them in the new charter.

"The people of this city have already expressed themselves in favor of consolidation at the time the question was submitted to a general vote, and I know they have not changed their minds. Of course, I shall give them an opportunity to be heard on the bill, but cannot set a day for the hearing until a certified copy of the measure reaches me.

"So far as the government of this city is concerned, it will not be disturbed until the Greater New-York charter is approved and goes into effect."

When asked if he would consider Greater New-York as putting an end to his political career, Mayor Gleason said he would then consider that his public life had just commenced, instead of being closed.

Opinion Divided in Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 27.—Opinion as to the benefits to accrue by being included in Greater New-York is about evenly divided here. There are many who consider that consolidation would be a decided advantage to the western end of the town of Jamaica. So far as this village is concerned, it is well provided with improved streets, sewers, and other improvements, and many of the residents consider that the only result of consolidation will be higher taxes.

Flushing Wants to Stay Outside.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 27.—This village is opposed to being included in Greater New-York. Frequent public meetings against the measure were held during the Winter, and numerous and generously signed petitions were forwarded to Gov. Morton requesting him to veto the bill should it reach him. John W. Weed, President of the Flushing Village Association, and others appeared before the legislative committees and opposed the bill.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Praise for Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday all the Commissioners were present. Mr. Parker has been absent from many previous meetings.

Chairman W. G. Marshall of the City Vigilance League of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District wrote to the board commending Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh, and indorsing them for promotion.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Andrews the board decided to retry Patrolmen Klebrick and Hogsett, who were recently reinstated by the Supreme Court because their past records had not been put in evidence at their trial before the board on charges of being in a liquor store. It was ordered that they be tried over again on the next trial day.

A strange case was brought to the notice of the Commissioners by Chief Examiner Dobbs of the Police Civil Service Board, who called attention to the appointment as doorman of Charles E. Rattray. He said that Rattray was appointed before he had passed a physical examination and before he had been certified as being eligible for appointment. It seems that Rattray passed the mental examination for patrolman, but was found to be just over the age limit. He accordingly announced himself as a candidate for doorman. Through some mistake he was appointed before he went through the physical examination. Examiner Dobbs reported that several notices had been sent to Rattray to appear for physical examination for patrolman, but he paid no attention to them.

"He was all right," said Commissioner Roosevelt. "He had been appointed, and sworn in as doorman."

It was ordered that Rattray should be cited to appear for physical examination. He may lose his place if he fails to pass.

Sixty probationary men who have finished their term in the School of Instruction were regularly assigned to precinct duty.

Chief Conlin reported a large number of transfers of Sergeants and patrolmen.

Commissioner Parker, who was at Albany on Thursday, said that he was told that the bill to pension the clerical force of the Police Department would not be reported by the Legislature.

A "LAW-AND-ORDER" BILL.

Proposed Regulation in New-York of Houses of Ill Repute.

The Law and Order Society of the State of New-York has drafted a bill for submission to the Legislature providing for licenses for houses of ill repute within certain districts in New-York City.

The bill provides for license fees ranging from $250 to $500 a year, according to the number of inmates in a house. The keepers of such houses are to be held responsible for losses of money or other valuables. The bill calls these houses "district inns," and it provides for three Law and Order Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 a year, and also for fees to physicians. Keepers of houses not licensed are liable, under the bill, to a fine of $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment for the first offense, and $2,000 fine, or not more than two years' imprisonment, for the second offense.

The surplus of fees is to go into a fund to establish an asylum or reformatory for the support and aid of those inmates of such houses as desire to reform, or who have become invalids or indigent.

In a circular letter to members of the Legislature the society declares that the recent crusade against houses of ill repute has resulted in spreading the evil fought against all over the city—in tenements and flat districts—to the great injury of the young.

Dr. Senner on Immigration.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner discussed the "Problems of Immigration" last night before the members of the Quid Nunc Club at the Misses Merington's School, 181 Lenox Avenue. The club was formerly composed of women only, but at last night's meeting it began its career as a club of men and women for the discussion of topics of public interest.

Among those present were Dr. Kathleen G. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Lytle, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shipman, Joseph R. Edson, Henry C. Townsend, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Miss Walker, T. C. Martin, Mrs. John McCullough, and Dr. R. Van Santvoort.

Dr. Senner declared there was no present demand for further heroic measures restricting immigration. The undesirable classes were not coming in such alarming numbers as is generally believed.

"A very large part of the immigrants," he said, "have either been in the United States before or come only to join their immediate families. In 1895, out of 42,271 Italians only 16,891, out of 35,774 Russians only 11,876 can be taken as immigrants proper."

Dr. Senner made a plea for a moderate educational test for immigrants and for a great land and labor clearing house as the means of solving the problems of immigration.

Somers Will Contest Adjourned.

Surrogate Arnold adjourned the hearing yesterday against the will of Frederick Maxwell Somers until April 13. The will is contested by the testator's mother and sisters. Miss Violet Gratz Brown, who was engaged to marry Somers, testified that she did not know William J. Ritchie, who was with Somers when he made his will. Mrs. Julia Percy said that she knew Somers well, and had never heard him mention Miss Brown but once, and then simply as an acquaintance. Surrogate Arnold said that the contestants had failed to prove that any undue influence had been used in the making of the will.

Schooner Grounded in East River.

The four-masted schooner Catherine D. Perry grounded in the East River off the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry yesterday afternoon. The schooner was coming down the river in tow of a tug at the time of the mishap. She was floated an hour afterward. The vessel sustained no injury.

Those in need of a cough remedy will find DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always prompt, thorough, and efficacious.

Regulate your bowels with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

MAYOR GLEASON NOW HAS CONTROL.

Long Island City's Aldermanic Deadlock Is Broken.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 27.—The dead-lock in the Board of Aldermen was broken last night. Since the beginning of the year the board has stood three for Mayor Gleason and four against him. Alderman Flanagan of the Fourth Ward left the opposition last night and joined the Gleason forces. The Mayor has now a majority in the board, but he will require another vote before any bills can be paid.

After the break last night the Aldermen confirmed the following Health Commissioners, whose names were submitted at the first meeting of the board and have been on the table since: John A. Allen, First Ward; Henry Stroeble, Fifth Ward; Jacob Merthing, Fourth Ward, and Dr. Francis E. Brennen, medical member. Joseph Cassidy and W. W. Wright, appointed by Mayor Sanford just before his term ended, will hold over. It is expected the new board will meet and dispense with the services of all employes appointed by the Sanford Commissioners.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Gallatin, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the late James Henry Gallatin, to William H. Oakley of Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Gallatin was in New-York during a portion of the early Winter, when she was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Frederick Powers, of East Seventy-second Street. Later she went to Baltimore, and soon afterward sailed for Europe. The marriage will take place in London early in the season.

—The final morning musical of the series being given by Francis Fischer Powers will take place to-morrow morning in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Among those who will take part in the programme besides Mr. Powers are Victor Harris, Horace Kinney, Howard Brockway, David Manne, and Mrs. Carl Alves.

—The final meeting of the Junior Roller Skating Club, managed by Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, will be held to-night in the Berkeley Gymnasium.

—Mrs. Conde of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street gave a card party last night for her daughter. A dance followed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell gave an elaborate luncheon on Wednesday evening at the Hardware Club. They entertained Mrs. Edward Moncrieff Bruce, Miss Nellie Mercer, Miss Burkholder, J. C. Alvorada, and J. V. Wheeler. The table was elaborately decorated with Spring flowers, and there were corsage bouquets of La France roses for the women and violet boutonnières for the men.

—The annual reunion of the V. U. F. Association of the Drew Ladies' Seminary of Carmel, N. Y., will be held this afternoon at the St. Denis Hotel. The officers of the V. U. F. Association are: President—Mrs. J. Miller Crampton; Vice President—Mrs. Frederick R. Smith of New-York; Second Vice President—Mrs. Herbert B. Church of Bridgeport, Conn.; Recording Secretary—Miss Grace Floy of Elizabeth, N. J.; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. C. C. Reynolds of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer—Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Jr., of Englewood, N. J. The W. W. Association will hold its annual reunion on April 8, at 150 Fifth Avenue, New-York. This is an older organization. Its officers are: President—Mrs. D. H. Hanaburgh Katonah of New-York; First Vice President—Mrs. E. J. Wilson of Carmel, N. Y.; Second Vice President—Mrs. E. R. A. Hiss of Woodlawn Heights, N. Y.; Third Vice President—Miss Eleanor Mathewson of Pomfret, Conn.; Secretary—Miss Emma J. Foster of Carmel, N. Y.; Treasurer—Miss Mary G. Ryder of Carmel, N. Y.

—A meeting of the Evening Roller Skating Club, organized by R. Horace Gallatin, Russell H. Landale, Murray H. Strong, Stockton Beekman Colt, and Faneuil S. Weisse, took place last evening in the Berkeley Armory. It was the last meeting of the club until after Easter.

—Mrs. S. C. Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street received their friends informally yesterday afternoon and evening. Next Friday will be Miss Harriot's last afternoon and evening at home for this season, as she and Mrs. Harriot will leave town, accompanied by S. Carmen Harriot, for an extended trip through the South.

—Newbold Morris will give a dinner party this evening at his residence, 19 East Sixty-fourth Street.

—Mrs. James Richards of 93 Riverside Drive was at home informally yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry have decided to spend the Summer abroad. They will sail for Europe late in April.

—The eighth of the series of Saturday morning conferences upon "Literature," being given in the Carnegie Lyceum by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, will take place this morning, when the subject will be "Wagner's Trilogy Compared with Earlier Forms."

—The fourth of a course of six lectures on "Health Culture," by Miss Marguerite Lindley, will be given this morning at 11 o'clock in Parlor H at the Murray Hill Hotel. A half hour of each lesson is devoted to theoretic body study, and a half hour to practical work in Swedish exercise and massage for home practice.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and King's Bridge Road, to Charles P. Schultz of Washington Heights.

—A series of morning readings will be given at the house of Mrs. Alcinous B. Jamison of 43 West Forty-fifth Street, by Mrs. Florence Gray, on "The Christian Mystics." The first reading will be given on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the second will take place on Friday. The course will consist of ten readings, to be given on Tuesdays and Fridays.

PATRIARCH.

Monument to ex-Gov. Curtin.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Judge James A. Beaver says that the movement to erect a monument in Bellefonte, Penn., for the late War Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin, has not been abandoned. He says it will be chiefly built by the old soldiers, and that the matter will come up officially at the Spring encampment in Chambersburg.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

STAINED GLASS DECORATION.

A mode of stained glass decoration we are using is particularly suitable for country house windows.

The whole ground of the window if of transparent glass, or, if the outlook is not pleasant, of colorless cathedral glass. On this is arranged a simple geometric border formed of bits of colored glass leaded into place.

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THE THOMAS TESTIMONIAL.

Elaborate Silver Design to be Presented to the Director To-night.

The testimonial which has been prepared for presentation to Theodore Thomas was exhibited in Tiffany's yesterday. It is a silver jardinière, or punch bowl, with a gold lining, of Tiffany & Co.'s best workmanship, and stands nearly a foot high.

The general intention is to represent a crown in an ornamental fashion. This form of centrepiece was selected that the testimonial might be both ornamental and useful. Attributes of music are employed, as well as other symbols, to describe the sentiments in close connection with Theodore Thomas. The violin, his favorite instrument, is shown in the volute or scroll at each end of the oval shape given to the centrepiece. Around the base are spaces in the shape of ornamental hearts, in which are portraits of the celebrated musicians whose fine art has been so well translated and repeated by Mr. Thomas. Between these medallions is the ornamental torch of Hymen, denoting the marriage of musical art and the man that represents it, and Lohengrin's swans lend their graceful outlines to the general significance.

The loops of the crown above this gallery of masters are strengthened by garlands of ivy leaves, indicating friendship. Topping these ornaments is the oak leaf, supporting the triumphal bambino, which is lending harmony and elevation to all these attributes of genius. A Greek ornamental lyre at intervals around the top festoons assists the whole poetical construction to form a vessel of practical dimensions for a punch bowl. The gilt lining can be removed when flowers or fruit occupy the centre, and the whole outside ornament is given an open-work effect.

The case in which the testimonial is displayed takes the shape and color of a 'cello.

This testimonial has been secured by means of subscriptions which have been received by Rudolph Aronson from all over the country, sent here by friends and admirers of Mr. Thomas as a musical director. Mr. Aronson says the subscriptions amounted to nearly $1,000, and the entire amount has been invested in the testimonial. The presentation will be made at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, when Mr. Thomas's orchestra will give its last concert in this city.

Among the contributors to the testimonial fund were William Steinway, Henry Seligman, George Foster Peabody, Henry K. Sheldon, E. C. Phelps, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Ella A. Toedt, Miss Amy C. Townsend, Alexander Lambert, C. F. McKim, Stanford White, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Walter Damrosch, Montgomery Schuyler, and Rudolph Aronson.

EDITOR FOR FORTY YEARS.

Stories Recalled by the Death of James Chalmers of Aberdeen.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The death, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, of Mr. James Chalmers of Westburn, Aberdeen, who for forty years conducted The Aberdeen Journal, the oldest newspaper in Scotland, recalls some interesting incidents of the early days of that publication, which was founded by his grandfather. The first issue came out with a description of the battle of Culloden, which had taken place 100 miles to the northwest only two days before. This, as a piece of newspaper enterprise, was not surpassed for over 100 years.

The old Chalmers—who, by the way, served his apprenticeship in London along with Benjamin Franklin—was an ardent Royalist, and naturally the account which his paper gave of Culloden was by no means pleasing to the discontented Jacobites. Accordingly, on their way south after their rout, they laid siege to The Journal office, and forced the inmates to flee for their lives. Chalmers escaped by a back window, spraining his leg in so doing, and made off southward. Reaching the Bridge of Dee, two miles away, he went to take shelter in an outhouse. What was his dismay to find it full of Jacobite soldiery!

Unaware of his identity, the men treated him kindly, and inquired how matters went in the town. "What," they asked, "is that rascal Chalmers doing?" Their frightened visitant retained enough presence of mind to reply that he was still printing the Duke of Cumberland's manifestoes. On that some of the soldiers went down on their knees, and with drawn dirks swore to have Chalmers's blood whenever they could catch him. Unwittingly, they then allowed their intended victim to escape, and he joined the King's Army, of which he was appointed an Assistant Commissioner.

Throughout the last century The Journal held position as one of the leading papers north of the Forth. Robert Burns, on his way to Gordon Castle, visited Chalmers at The Journal office, and there met Bishop Skinner, a son of the composer of "Tullochgorum." Dr. Samuel Johnson's visit to the city is dismissed in three lines.

A local antiquarian tells the following story, which is the only incident preserved regarding the lexicographer's visit to Aberdeen. Stumbling through the streets, he came in violent contact with a native who was "harling," or whitewashing, the side of a house in the Broadgait. "Sir," said the Doctor, "I trust that the impact of my person did not incommode your labor." To which the rude native replied, splashing his brush the while, with an eye on the Doctor's brown scratch wig and rusty black suit: "Na, na, Sir; if ye're nae in yer ain wye, ye're nae in mine."

NO ACTION AGAINST F. O'DRISCOLL.

His Wife's Complaint of Poisoning Not Believed.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 27.—The local authorities have investigated to-day a story told by Mrs. Jessie O'Driscoll that her husband, Francis, had attempted to poison her. She supported her story with a statement from a New-York chemist that he had found morphine in a sample of mutton broth submitted to him for analysis.

O'Driscoll has been employed in the New-York Post Office for eleven years, is now Superintendent of Mail Carriers, and resides with his wife and one child on Elm Street, West Brighton. Mrs. O'Driscoll first told her story to Justice Acker of this place, who then summoned District Attorney Pinney. After hearing the story they decided not to act on the complaint until an investigation had been made.

This investigation revealed that Mrs. O'Driscoll had been treated for mental troubles by Dr. W. C. Walser. Mrs. O'Driscoll was at home with her husband last evening, and, although the investigation had not been completed, District Attorney Pinney and Justice Acker both stated yesterday that no complaint had been made in the matter.

Mr. O'Driscoll denies the story and attributes it to his wife's mental troubles and jealous disposition.

Nominations in Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—The annual town elections in Westchester County will take place next Tuesday. The nominations have all been made, and those for Supervisors are as follows:

Town.	Democrat.	Republican.
Bedford	I. W. Turner	R. K. Clark.
Cortlandt	F. Couch	J. H. Haight.
East Chester	H. D. Lent	C. W. Dutcher.
Greenburgh	T. W. Crisfield.	B. F. Tompkins.
Harrison	George T. Gray.	G. F. Burling.
Lewisboro	No nomination.	J. F. Lawrence.
Mamaroneck	C. M. Baxter	J. H. McLoughlin.
Mount Pleasant.	M. W. Taylor	C. M. Lane.
New-Castle	S. Van Tassell.	F. M. Carpenter.
New-Rochelle	J. J. Crennon.	G. W. Davenport
North Castle	No nomination.	Joseph B. See.
North Salem	Isaac Purdy	H. W. Norton.
Ossining	G. M. Todd	T. F. Brown.
Pelham	H. G. Heath.	John M. Shinn.
Poundridge	No nomination.	G. I. Roscoe.
Rye	C. Sackett	W. P. Allen.
Scarsdale	C. T. Secor	R./E. Carpenter.
Somers	No nomination.	James P. Reed.
White Plains	F. G. Schirmer.	No nomination.
Yorktown	F. Horton	J. B. Kean.

Philadelphia Hod Carriers.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Although it may seem strange, yet it is a fact that hod carriers are always scarce, and they are almost as independent as the most skilled mechanic," remarked a prominent builder.

"They command $2.50 per day, and big operations often suffer for the want of them. It isn't every man that can carry a hod, and even the most stalwart scarcely are able to work at the occupation more than two years."

No Bequest of $50,000 for a Dog.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The Denver (Col.) Republican recently printed a story stating that a gentleman named Davis, who died in Philadelphia, had, under the terms of his will, left $50,000 for the use and benefit of a pet fox terrier which was suffering from an aggravated case of tuberculosis. A member of the family, emphatically and indignantly denies the story, saying that there was not a word of truth in the report. The dog they have was purchased since the death of Mr. Davis.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Municipal Civil Service Commission has announced the following examinations to fill vacancies now existing in the various city departments: Wednesday, April 8—Receiving Clerk; Friday, April 10, Pathologist; Monday, April 13—Rockman. The examinations will be held each day at 10 o'clock. Applications should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Board in the Criminal Court Building. The State Civil Service Commission is preparing to hold an examination for the position of Assistant Technological Instructor in the Elmira Reformatory, to be held at that institution on April 2, at 10 o'clock. The salary is $50 a month, with board. The examination will last two days, the subjects to include algebra, geometry, freehand and mechanical drawing, machine designing, and shop practice, together with practical exercise in wood and metal work. Applications for this examination should be addressed to the Secretary of the State commission at Albany.

—The April reception and banquet of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island, to be held at the Hotel Savoy on April 2, is to be patriotic in its nature and is expected to be a brilliant affair. The President and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John V. Calvert, Mrs. Henry C. Conger, Mrs. David C. Link, Mrs. Westlake D. Morse, Mrs. William D. Murphy, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, and Mrs. Charles J. Townsend.

—Charles H. Soltan of 164 Twelfth Street, Long Island City, who is charged with taking goods from the Appraiser's Stores, was held in $300 bail for the Court of Special Sessions in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The charge of stealing mink furs was dismissed. He was held on the charge of taking an imported chocolate cup, valued at $12. He said the cup was given to him by a packer in the stores. His attorney stated that he was strictly honest, and this was the first charge ever brought against him.

—The New-York Commandery has elected the following to represent it in the National Commandery: Vice Commander General—Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy; Delegates—Gen. Francis E. Pinto, United States Army; Col. Robert Olyphant, Fellows Davis, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Robert Webb Morgan; Alternates—Capt. James M. Andrews, Clarkson C. Schuyler, M. D.; Charles H. Murray, George W. Olney, and William Decatur Parsons.

—Rice's "Excelsior, Jr.," which for eighteen weeks has been so successful at the Olympia Theatre, will conclude its run at that house to-night, but only to open Monday at the Broadway Theatre, and, as that date will be the one hundred and fiftieth performance of the travesty, it will be commemorated by a costly souvenir. Mr. Rice has in preparation several new features and novelties, which will be introduced for the opening at the Broadway.

—At the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow, at 3:45 P. M., the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, will give an address to men. A musical programme will be rendered by Fred Gillette, bass of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and other artists. All men are cordially invited.

—Joseph Sylvester, who was arrested for robbing the house of Policeman Johnson, on East Sixty-second Street, and who sought to escape punishment by pretending he knew all about the Burden diamond robbery, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions. The Judge remanded him for sentence until next Tuesday.

—Four-year-old Lillie Malies, one of the seven children of Morris Malies, a cigarmaker, who lives on the top floor of the tenement house at 145 Delancey Street, was run over and instantly killed in front of her home by a wagon belonging to Moses Horowitz & Son, 25 Willett Street.

—For stealing an umbrella in Macy's store last month Peter Oster, alias George Wilton, thirty years old, of 110 West Twenty-second Street, was sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions.

—Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Henry Kendall to fifteen years' imprisonment for highway robbery. Kendall had been convicted of robbing a man of an overcoat in the Bowery three months ago.

—Paul W. Orvis, General Manager of the Hotel Majestic, has arranged for an elaborate floral display of palms, blooming plants, and cut flowers in the foyer and dining rooms of the hotel during the Easter holidays.

—A. M. Palmer signed a contract yesterday with Herrmann. By its terms Herrmann will appear at Palmer's Theatre on May 4 for a limited engagement. He has not appeared at a Broadway theatre in five years.

—George Engels, the famous German comedian, who will open at the Irving Place Theatre on Thursday, April 9, in "Der Herr Senator," left Havre for New-York on board the steamship La Bourgogne, yesterday.

—The sixteenth annual concert and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of St. Alphonsus's Benevolent Society will be held in the Germania Assembly Rooms, at 291 and 293 Bowery, Monday evening, April 6.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach at the Temple Emanu-El this morning at 11 o'clock on the subject, "The Duties and Rights of Free Men."

—The Commercial Cable Company announces that the Amazon River cable is interrupted, cutting off telegraphic communication with Manaos.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Henrietta Marrin, thirty-two years old, whose husband died three weeks ago, and whose home at 7 Shaw Avenue was stripped of its furniture yesterday because she could not pay the collector, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by leaping from the rear platform of an elevated train. She was caught by a brakeman and given into the custody of the police.

—City Works Commissioner Willis will award the street-cleaning contract to E. J. McKeever if he can show that he has the plant and the financial resources necessary to carry out the provisions of the contract. Mr. McKeever has been offered $100,000 for his contract, he says.

—The police are looking for Eliphalet Stratton, who has been missing from his home at 455 Franklin Avenue since Thursday. He is eighty-four years old, and is wealthy. A few years ago he married a girl who was a servant in his family.

—Justice Van Wyck yesterday granted permission to the Waywawanda Fishing Club to mortgage its clubhouse property at Great South Bay.

Long Island.

—George W. Smith the Republican nominee for Supervisor in the town of Hempstead, who was nominated for the same office by the Democrats, has declined the latter nomination.

—The steam yacht Empress, owned by F. August Schermerhorn, sailed for Brooklyn yesterday from Greenport, where she has been in Winter quarters.

—Residents of Richmond Hill have petitioned the Town Board to allow the Jamaica Water Company to lay mains through the village streets.

—The May convention of the Epworth League Chapter of the South Brooklyn District will be held May 5, in the Bay Shore Methodist Church.

—The Eastern Union Telegraph Company of Greenport has appointed Mrs. Francis H. Hammond as Superintendent.

—Regents' examinations were held during this week in the Southampton Union School.

—The East Marion Literary Union will give a leap year box sociable Monday night.

—There are thousands of broadbill ducks in the bay off East Moriches.

Yonkers.

—A public hearing will be given in the Common Council Chamber Monday evening on the bill introduced by Senator Burns to amend the School act so that the Treasurer of the Board of Education shall annually receive to the credit of the board from the County Treasurer the amount of school and library money from the State apportionment of school funds. The object of this bill is to save the percentage heretofore paid for transferring the school money from the County Treasurer to the City Treasurer.

—The Executive Committee for Excise Law Enforcement met at the residence of W. D. Baldwin, Palisade Avenue, and decided to aid the agents of the law in stamping out the liquor traffic of lawless men. It indorsed the Raines bill.

—Treasurer J. F. Jenkins of the Board of Police in his annual report shows it received its annual appropriation of $57,000 and expended $56,860.03, leaving a balance on hand of $139.97.

—The In-As-Much Circle of the King's Daughters of the First Methodist Church had a sociable last evening for the purpose of raising money for church purposes.

—The bonded indebtedness of Yonkers for all purposes is $2,862,508.53, including the $131,000 of bonds issued this month.

—The Loyal Temperance Legion gave an entertainment in Temperance Hall Thursday evening.

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James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

New-Rochelle.

—At a meeting of the pastors of the various churches, and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Wednesday it was decided to exclude boys under fourteen years of age from the free reading rooms in Moulton Hall. It is believed the reading rooms will receive better patronage from older persons if the young boys are kept away.

—A smoker will be given April 29, at the Casino, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument Fund, under the direction of Rufus Hatch. The entertainment will be a high-class vaudeville.

—The Populists of New-Rochelle held a meeting Wednesday evening at 8 North Street and formed an organization. Dennis M. Downing was elected Chairman.

—Morris F. Kane has purchased the old Le Count property in Locust Avenue, adjoining the land of Henry Sweet.

—Arrangements are being made for another informal Saturday evening dance at the gymnasium.

Westchester County.

—There has been such a pressure of Special Term work of late that Justice J. O. Dykman has been compelled to sit nearly every day this month. Generally the business can be disposed of at the Saturday sessions of the Supreme Court.

—A public meeting of citizens of Sing Sing has been called for next Monday evening in the Olive Opera House to discuss good roads in general, and the bonding of the village for $150,000 to provide them.

—The voters in the town of Greenburgh will use the Myers balloting machine at the town election next Tuesday. for the first time.

Jersey City.

—Judge Hudspeth yesterday appointed James F. Gannon administrator of the estate of Mary Carlin. There are four heirs, among whom $2,500 is to be divided. Two of the heirs allege that the other two have borrowed money of the estate and now falsely claim that they have canceled their obligations. Judge Hudspeth said the affair had become too complicated to be allowed longer to remain in the hands of any of the interested persons.

—The Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution requiring the Police Justices to hold afternoon sessions of court, except on Sundays. The Commissio

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March 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"FREAKS" FROM INDIA

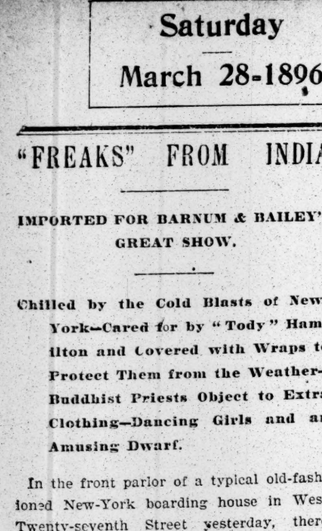
IMPORTED FOR BARNUM & BAILEY'S GREAT SHOW.

Chilled by the Cold Blasts of New-York—Cared for by "Tody" Hamilton and Covered with Wraps to Protect Them from the Weather—Buddhist Priests Object to Extra Clothing—Dancing Girls and an Amusing Dwarf.

In the front parlor of a typical old-fashioned New-York boarding house in West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday, there were huddled about a cheerless-looking steam radiator that rattled now and then, much to the alarm of those nearest to it, twenty-five so-called "freaks" for Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth."

The "freaks" were imported from India, and they arrived in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller. From Hoboken they were sent, with other immigrants, to Ellis Island. From Ellis Island, where they remained two hours, not enjoying the biting winds that hurried over the bay and city yesterday, they were transferred to the landing at the Barge Office.

At the Barge Office landing they were met by "Tody" Hamilton, the burly and genial press agent of Barnum & Bailey's show, who had coaches ready to carry them up town and an assortment of wraps to protect their half-nude forms from the



Apoo Hamid,
The Indian Dwarf Imported for Barnum & Bailey's Show.

wintry blasts. All the "freaks" were glad to avail themselves of sweaters, golf coats, and bath robes, excepting the Buddhist priests, whose shaved heads looked like billiard balls.

In vigorous pantomime the priests made it understood that their religion forbids them from wearing hats or any more clothes than is absolutely necessary, and they consequently refused all garments offered to them.

After a short consultation with his assistants, "Tody" Hamilton sent one or two agents ahead, and then the Buddhist priests were hurried from the Ellis Island boat and into a coach in all their native glory.

The trip up town was uneventful until one of the "freaks" spied a telegraph pole surmounted with many bulbs. Being very hungry, the "freak" made an attempt, backed up by Surumba Berrekarre, the drum beater, to break loose and climb the pole. Indre Todio Hamdroo, the chief priest, whose name is said to be a perversion of "Tody" Hamilton, was called on to dissuade the immigrant from carrying out his purpose.

Some difficulty, too, was experienced with Appoo Hamid, the dwarf, who is said to represent the lowest type of the human race yet discovered. He is about 28 inches high, and is not particularly attractive. He has just passed his thirtieth birthday. Coming over on the ship he acquired a great fondness for red neckties and chewing gum. He chewed constantly yesterday, and showed a strong desire to gather in every red necktie he saw along the route.

The party was about the strangest that ever landed from Ellis Island. In addition to those named, there were silver and devil dancers, stick, small drum, and pot dancers, tiger dancers, South Indian dancing girls, Tamie actors, singers, and dancers, and stick fighters and Hindu jugglers. A number of the types in the collection have never been seen before outside of their own lands, and the following rather quaint letter, dated at Colombo Feb. 12, to Mr. Bailey, from the native agent who secured them, shows that his task was not an easy one:

I herewith inform you that the first lot of people are ready to start by the steamship Karlsruhe, and I assure you that I have gone through a great deal in getting them. Two of these girls died on the way from Tanjore to Colombo. Some of them ran away, and you could not imagine what a lot of trouble I have gone through. I myself caught a very bad dose of malarial fever. About these Tamil people, I have to ask you to be good enough to allow them to prepare their own food by their own cook, who accompanies them, as I had to promise them you would allow it to be done; otherwise they refused to go. They are high-caste Tamil people who stick very strictly to their religion. Please do your best for them, and you may rest assured that in future it will not be so hard for me to get these people for you. The cook could travel with your contractor in advance and arrange the food for them. If we disappoint them in this matter we would have no chance of getting any dancing people and other interesting persons for the future from India. Therefore kindly do your best for them. You will find them very steady and hard-working persons.

There was a great stir yesterday about the house at 115 West Twenty-seventh Street, where the Indian curiosities will live while the show is being given here. When the party arrived at the house, windows went up on both sides of the street, and such a crowd collected that the police had to clear the thoroughfare. The greatest interest clung about one young girl, who was so pretty that even the policemen took a second and a third look at her. She was simply weighted down with great beads, rings, bracelets, and all sorts of jewelry. Her bare arms were covered with ornaments, and heavy rings hung from her nose and ears. Her face was beautiful, however, and she seemed to know it. She is twelve years old, and has been a priestess in the Temple of the Great Pagoda, in Madras. She was secured solely by appealing to the mercantile interests of the priests. The priests have never before let any of the priestesses leave the temple. She and her companion priestesses are very slight, and wear dark straight hair.

The dwarf emerged from the coach clad in a pair of golf stockings and a smoking jacket. He chewed gum violently. He received a great ovation, and was immediately christened "Little Willy."

At the boarding house the priests were persuaded to don the brilliant yellow silk robes which they wear while officiating at sacrifices. They believe in self-denial, and eat so little that they are mere skeletons. Their eyes set far back in their heads, and they seem to have a peculiar power over the others in the group.

The agent of the show in India declares that Appoo Hamid, the dwarf, is the only dwarf of the Indian type ever sent to America. Several ethnologists have pronounced him to be the nearest thing to a baboon yet discovered. He clung very closely to the steam radiator yesterday, putting his arms around it. There is practically no bridge to his nose, and it is seldom that a gleam of intelligence lights up his countenance.

All the "freaks" will be exhibited in their native costumes.

FOUGHT FOR A BICYCLE.

Messrs. Robbins and Cartwright Use a Pistol and a Bottle.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 27.—A very warm fight resulting from the purchase of a bicycle occurred in J. Robbins & Son's store this morning. The principals were Edward Robbins, one of the firm; L. V. Cartwright, a grocer, and Edward Garity, a barber. Robbins has the agency for a bicycle that Cartwright desired to control in the town. Cartwright sent Garity to Robbins to buy a wheel for less than $100, the price they sell the wheel for.

Garity went to the Robbins store yesterday and purchased a wheel from a clerk for $90, and received a receipt for $100, but was induced to leave the wheel in the store till night. Garity went for the wheel later in the evening, but Robbins refused to let the wheel go until Garity had paid an additional $10. This he refused to do, and went away without the wheel.

He went to Cartwright this morning, who, armed with a revolver, accompanied him to Robbins's store, and demanded the wheel. Edward Robbins, who was in the store at the time, refused to let them take it. Notwithstanding his refusal, Garity took the wheel and started for the door. Robbins picked up a bottle of vinegar and started for Garity, when Cartwright drew a revolver, and, Robbins says, threatened to blow out his brains if he struck Garity. Robbins broke the bottle over Garity's head and then he and Cartwright clinched, Cartwright using his clubbed revolver.

After a struggle Robbins got possession of the weapon and proceeded to pummel his adversary. The fight soon became general, some of the bystanders taking part. Cartwright and Garity were finally ejected from the store, the former much the worse for his encounter with the younger Robbins. Cartwright denies having threatened to shoot Robbins. Garity went before Justice Griffith of Islip to-night and secured a writ against Robbins, demanding the wheel. The matter will now be settled in the courts.

The Death of Auguste Bohn, Jr.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring in an official note yesterday spoke very highly of Auguste Bohn, Jr., District Superintendent, in charge of the street cleaning work west of Central Park, who died of pneumonia Thursday. Mr. Bohn was born in New-Orleans in 1867, and was first employed by Col. Waring as a "detailed sweeper." He, with Mr. Stearns, first took charge of the removal of trucks and clearing up the streets about the "Five Points." They made great progress in this work. Mr. Bohn was promoted to District Superintendent last November. He caught a severe cold last week and persisted in working until obliged to give up his duties.

ELLIS ISLAND'S CROWD

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN NUMBERS THAT ARE UNPRECEDENTED.

Many Are Undesirable as Acquisitions to This Country's Population and Will Be Sent Back—Causes That Have Led to the Inflow—The Men Are Restless Under Restraint—One Makes an Attack on a Keeper.

Ellis Island has a population just now that is larger and probably more picturesque than it ever had before. The capacity of the big buildings is taxed to the utmost, while that of the dormitories is much overtaxed. The Spring flood of immigrants has so far been unprecedented, and it shows no signs of decreasing.

"On the contrary," sighed Commissioner Senner, as he viewed the motley crowd yesterday, "it is increasing steadily. Such a rush we have never had before. In March, 1894, there came to us 14,452 aliens, whereas this month we have already had 21,829—and there are still four days left."

The immigrants are almost all Italians. They come in with every steamship. No less than 1,729 arrived last Wednesday. The Château Yquem brought 1,203, and the California arrived yesterday morning with 780 more, while Sunday the tramp steamer Hindoustan brought 500 from Naples. They are nearly all men. Perhaps there is one woman with a baby in her arms to every 100 men. Although there is a regular Spring immigration boom every year, the numbers this year are much in excess of anything the Immigration Bureau expected, and of all who come more than a fourth are returned as paupers or contract laborers to the country whence they sailed.

The dormitories on Ellis Island accommodate 200 sleepers with ease. For several nights nearer 1,000 have camped as best they could.

"The cause of this sudden and enormous influx is not far to seek. There have been two scares in Italy of late. Rumors of a conscript for the African war have induced hundreds of the lower class to forsake their land of vineyards and orange groves.

The other scare that is sending so many unwelcome immigrants over here just now is the belief that the immigration laws of this country are soon to be so severely restricted that every man without a good trade or a good, round sum of money in his pockets will be turned away from American shores.

"This is the real reason of the rush," said Dr. Senner. "It has been noised abroad that the immigration laws are to be amended, and these fellows think they must come now or never."

Ellis Island yesterday presented a picturesque scene. A tour of the buildings where hundreds of men and women were camping out among their bundles and bags did not make the visitor sorry that the majority of them were to be sent back. The men were obviously from the lowest class. They are small-sized, and their hands and faces are deeply bronzed by sun and wind—and dirt. They wear slouch hats and thick, warm suits of Winter clothes. They have no overcoats, although in all parts of Italy except the extreme south the weather at this time of year is bitterly cold. The men wear the heavily nailed boots, in which they clamber about the steep rocks of their native mountains. Their entire worldly possessions they carry in big, shapeless bundles, wrapped up in sacks or pieces of carpets. Some of them have a big watch-chain across their waistcoats and colored scarfs around their necks.

They were lying about in groups yesterday, chatting excitedly among themselves gesticulating, smoking vile tobacco, and cursing the fate that ordered them back to their own country. They possessed on an average $7 apiece. In their bundles they carried their clothes, and in their back pockets probably at least one knife apiece. The majority of the men would have made ideal and picturesque stage bandits.

A few Italian women lent color to the scene, with their scarlet and yellow kerchiefs, blue shawls, and skirts of rainbow hues.

Dr. Senner is grappling energetically with the difficulties. Some of the hospital wards and Rooms 41, 43, and 45 have been turned into sleeping rooms. He is determined to allow into the country no paupers or undesirable immigrants, and no matter how crowded Quarters may be for a few weeks, the Italians will be sent back to their own sunny land to warn their friends and neighbors, and prevent them from sharing a like fate.

The men do not like being sent back. They get angry and vicious. Yesterday morning one attacked the attendant who brought him his food, and bit his finger like an angry animal. In many cases these men have saved up their money for many months and perhaps sold out all their goods to make the voyage. They are taken back by the same line of steamships that brought them out, and at the expense of the company.

The big rooms and wide corridors of the buildings were crowded yesterday, and the atmosphere was not exactly redolent of violets or new-mown hay. All the men were talking at once, many of them disappointed and angry at being sent back, and the possibility of a mutiny was present in some minds.

"There was a mutiny once," said Dr. Senner, "but I don't think we'll ever have another."

The arrival of over 100 foreigners for Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth added to the color and vivacity of the picture, and incidentally to the work of the officials, whose hands are already fully occupied.

THEY MADE ONLY "KOSHER" WINE.

Collector Grosse Says Police Were Wrong in Arresting the Schulmans.

Mendel Schulman and his wife, Mary, were arrested during the week on suspicion of being "moonshiners." They live at 9½ Essex Street, and have a place at 41 Eldridge Street for making and selling unfermented wine for the use of their coreligionists in the Hebrew faith during the Passover holidays.

The manufacture of this wine is not in violation of the law, and the arrests on the ground that a "still" had been unearthed caused much amusement among many of the east siders. Detective Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Police Station took the aged couple into custody Wednesday. In their Eldridge Street place he found an apparatus for pressing grapes and making the wine, and also several casks of the liquor. He took his prisoners to the station house, and also removed the outfit.

Next the detective went to the home of the Schulmans, where he says he found demijohns of brandy and highwines. He locked up the apartments. When he went the next morning to get the alleged evidence of "moonshining," he found some one had stripped the place. The Schulmans were discharged by Commissioner Shields. Mr. Schulman holds the police responsible for the loss of the property removed from his rooms. He says, owing to his arrest, his premises were left unguarded, and thieves robbed him. Collector Grosse, in speaking of the case yesterday, said:

"Had the detective come to this office before arresting those people we could have told him all about them. The place has been under the surveillance of officers of the Internal Revenue Department for several weeks, and they discovered that these people were simply manufacturing 'kosher' wine and were not violating any law. Even after making the raid, the police did not notify this office, which they should have done, and the first we knew of the matter was from the newspapers."

HEALTH DESTROYING SMOKERS.

Superintendent Barton Will Place Them in the Middle of the Trains.

Superintendent Barton of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad has conceived the brilliant idea of putting the smoking cars in the middle of the trains during rush hours. Mr. Barton's ostensible reason for this move is that the smoking car may always be in the same position, but the general belief is that Mr. Barton's one idea is to be fair—to let the odor of the smoking car, which now reaches only into one car, spread both ways and fill two cars with its Barren Island fragrance.

It has become a tradition among Brooklynites that the only things that smell worse than a smoking car on the Kings County Road are two smoking cars on the Kings County Road, or one on the Brooklyn Elevated.

The smell that is wafted from one of these cars is a weird odor, like to nothing else in this world. There are anywhere from 40 to 100 men and boys smoking behind closed doors. The scent of the "all-Connecticut cabbage leaf" struggles with that of the clay pipe, whose age is all that entitles it to respect, while over all is the smoke of the office boy's cigarette. By the time one has passed three stations in this atmosphere he loses hope.

Now that the deadly work of the smoking car is to be doubled, it is possible that the Board of Health may feel that it should take some action. Hitherto the smoke has affected only those who have ridden in the car, and that was their own fault, and about half of those in the next car. But now it can devastate in both directions.

Appeal for Crozier's Pardon.

ALBANY, March 27.—President Clark of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was among Gov. Morton's callers this morning. President Clark said that his main business with the Governor was to recommend the pardon of John Crozier of Brooklyn, who is serving a sentence of eighteen months on Blackwell's Island for embezzlement. Crozier was convicted in New-York about a year ago of embezzling from McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists. The principal reason for asking that he be pardoned is the destitute condition of his family. Gov. Morton promised to take the application under advisement.

Failed to Shut Off the Gas.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—John J. Hill, a young merchant of Ahoskie, Hertford County, N. C., died in the Carrollton Hotel to-day from the effect of inhaling illuminating gas. He evidently failed to properly shut off the flow when he retired Wednesday night. Mr. Hill was in the city purchasing goods for his firm, and intended to have returned South to-day. C. J. Parker, his partner, arrived to-day and took charge of the body.

SMALL SAILORS ARE THESE

SHIP SIAM HERE WITH INTERESTING PERSONS ABOARD.

They Are the Children of Capt. Garlich and the Cabin Is Their Home—Hannah and Diedrich Were Born at Sea—A Seven Months' Voyage from Hongkong—Devoted Mother Employs "Boy," a Japanese Lad, as Nurse.

"If sailors are born, not made," then there is a family of genuine little skippers-to be on a big vessel lying at Pier 47 East River.

It is the Siam, which came in from Hongkong two weeks ago. On board was a baby boy who was three months old when the vessel sailed into port on March 16. He was born when the ship had reached the middle of the Indian Ocean. Diedrich Gunter is the baby's name, and he is the youngest of the little family of Capt. Garlich of the Siam.

There are three of these small sailors—Gerhard, a young man of four years, who has arrived at the dignity of trousers; little Hannah, who is two and a half years old, and the baby. Miss Hannah was also born at sea.

Young Master Diedrich has no objection to being interviewed, and he received a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES very cordially yesterday. He had not many opin-

"Boy" and His Charges.
A Group in the Cabin of the Ship Siam.

ions about this country or terra firma in any form as yet, for he has not made his début off the ship. He received the visitor very informally, lying in a bunk, where he looked a very jolly little fellow, with his plump little arms showing below the short sleeves of his lounging robe. He smiled, but was somewhat at a disadvantage as far as conversation was concerned, being engaged at luncheon, which he took in liquid form from a bottle.

He finished when the reporter had left the room, and made several audible remarks. These could not be understood very well, possibly because little Master Diedrich speaks in German, as do his papa and mamma. The latter understood him readily.

"Boy, little baby," he said, and "Boy" departed, and "little baby" made no further sound.

"Boy" is a young Japanese who assists in the care of Capt. Garlich's three small sailors. He is "much better than a woman," the Captain says.

His first name is Wada. His second, only he can pronounce, and nobody can spell. But that makes no difference, for to Mrs. Garlich and the children he is simply "Boy."

He is a nice boy, and the children are fond of him. Little Miss Hannah can be seen on the deck with him nearly every day. Hannah has never known anything but that deck for a playground. The only time she has been off the ship was once at Hongkong, when she went with her little brother and "China Boy," who preceded the present "Boy," to have her picture taken.

This year she is going home to Germany with her mamma and two brothers. "Japanese Boy" will not go. He may not sail on the vessel again, for he likes New-York.

Miss Hannah is a jolly looking little lady, with curly hair and round, brown, bare arms, for she always wears short sleeves. She likes to cook, her papa says, and assists at the preparations for the mess table. Little Gerhard pulls at the ropes outside like a veritable sailor. He will not be one, though, when he grows older, if Capt. Garlich can help it.

The small cabin is comfortably fitted up. Mrs. Garlich never grows lonesome, though she is the only woman on the big ship. There are small clothes to make for her small family, and reading and writing letters home. It occupied 214 days in reaching New-York from Hongkong, for the ship left on Aug. 12.

HISTORICAL AND ART WORKS.

Interesting English, American, and French Publications.

Among the books sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," imprinted at London by Abraham Weale, 1556, and printed again by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press in 1893, $6; J. Lothrop Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," portraits, New-York, 1861, nine volumes, $22.50; "Museum Worsleyanum; or, a Collection of Antique Basso-Relievos, Bustos, Statues, and Gems," two volumes, London, 1824, $9.

Daniel Neal's "History of New-England, Containing an Impartial Account of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Country to the Year 1700," two volumes, London, 1747, $6; W. E. Nesfield's "Specimens of Mediaeval Architecture, Chiefly Selected from Examples of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries in France and Italy," 100 plates, London, 1862, $6.50; "History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, N. J. With Sketches of Their Pioneers and Prominent Men," by W. W. Clayton and William Nelson, illustrated, Philadelphia, 1882, $6.

"Sacre et Couronnement de Louis XVI., Roi de France et de Navarre, à Rheims le 11 Juin, 1775," Paris, 1775, $12; James Shirley's "Dramatic Works," London, 1833, six volumes, $9; "Smallest English-French Dictionary," with magnifying glass, $2, and John B. Tavernier's "Six Voyages Through Turkey into Persia and the Indies, Finished in the Year 1670," illustrated, London, 1678, $5.

THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.

Celebration Which Begins To-night and Continues for Eight Days.

The celebration of Pesach, the Jewish feast of the Passover, will begin at sunset this evening, and continue for eight days. This feast was instituted to commemorate the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, where they had been held in slavery.

The feast is also called "The Feast of Unleavened Bread," and during its continuance leavened bread is entirely banished from the home of the orthodox Jew, and its place is taken by "matzoth," prepared especially for the purpose, and consisting simply of flour and water, without yeast, and baked so quickly after the dough is kneaded that there is no opportunity for fermentation.

On the first night of the festival there is a special service, which is designated as the "Sidar." All the members of the household gather about the table before the evening meal is eaten, and the Hagada is read. This contains a historical narrative of the departure from Egypt. Songs of praise to the Almighty are sung, and prayers appropriate to the occasion are recited.

The synagogues and temples will be open for service this evening and to-morrow.

Painters' Union Suspended.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday suspended all the painters' unions represented in the board because they disregarded its decision in the fight between them and the varnishers. These unions include the New-York Painters', the Operative Painters', and the German Painters' Unions, and they have altogether about 6,000 members. The trouble arose out of the painters doing varnishing work in buildings which the varnishers claimed should be done by themselves.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins, Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle, Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman, Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden, Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"ROSANNE,"

A Story of Irish Life, by Jane Barlow, author of "Irish Idylls," "Bogland Studies," &c.,

BEGINNING TO-DAY,

Will be finished Monday.

March.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker, (begins.)

PROTEST BY PUBLISHERS

OPPOSITION TO THE POST OFFICE RULE AGAINST REPRINTS.

John Elderkin Tells of an Interview with an Assistant Postmaster General—The New Post Office Rules Aimed at Certain Periodicals—New-York Publishers to Submit Arguments Through Lawyers to the Postal Authorities at Washington.

A meeting of publishers of periodical magazines and books and of other persons interested in the preparation and distribution of these classes of publications was held yesterday afternoon in the Hardware Club's rooms, in the Postal Telegraph Building. Their object was to protest against the action of the postal authorities in curtailing the number and kind of publications which may be sent through the mails at second-class rates of 1 cent a pound.

The chair was taken by Patrick Farrelly, manager of the American News Company, and Orville J. Victor of Adams, Victor & Co. acted as Secretary. Among those present were Robert E. Bonner, J. S. Ogilvie, George P. Rowell, P. F. Collyer, George P. Castle of The Medical Record, W. H. Heines of Street & Smith, David Adams, W. H. Adams, P. F. Fenno, S. Zickel, R. F. Fennell, T. Alfred Vernon, and John Elderkin.

The object of the meeting was explained by John Elderkin.

Some time ago, Mr. Elderkin said, Judge Thomas, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, made a ruling by which reprints of back numbers of periodicals were not to pass through the mails as second-class matter, but must pay book rates. This was, in Mr. Elderkin's opinion, the broadest step over taken against newspapers and periodicals by executive authority. It allowed the Postmaster General to throw out of mails any periodical which he might think had changed its form, or the time or periodicity of its issue.

No daily paper, Mr. Elderkin continued, could mail a copy of its issue of any particular date, if it was reprinted next day as a second edition, at second-class rates. Kerr Craig, Mr. Elderkin said, had said, in a speech in New-York, that it was the intention of the postal authorities to make some concessions to newspapers and magazines. In a conversation which Mr. Elderkin had had with Mr. Craig, the latter had said that it was to the periodicals which the postal authorities did not consider as properly coming within the terms of second-class rates that the new rules were to be applied with rigor.

Mr. Elderkin said that in his visit to Washington some weeks ago, he had proved to Postmaster General Wilson and to others that the committee of Congress which had drawn up the present law in 1879 had expressly made it cover periodical literature, such as the libraries, and had refused to accept an amendment which would bar these out. In consequence of these representations by Mr. Elderkin, the Postmaster General had consented to a suspension of the new interpretation of the law for sixty days.

In conclusion, Mr. Elderkin moved a resolution of protest against the exclusion from the second-class rate of all reprinted newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Farrelly, the Chairman, suggested that a Washington lawyer should be employed to present the case of the New-York publishers to Judge Thomas. This was put in the form of a resolution and was carried.

It was agreed that Orville J. Victor, T. Alfred Vernon, and John Elderkin should go to Washington and prepare the case of the New-York publishers for submission through a lawyer to the postal authorities. A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the committee to date was read by Mr. Elderkin and approved by those present.

Opposed to St. John's Park.

Mayor Strong gave two public hearings yesterday on bills that have passed the Legislature. One had to do with the act vacating the assessment levied in 1878 for laying out Amsterdam Avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. Christian Trinks, representing the Washington Heights Protective Association, and William E. Stillings appeared in favor of the bill. No one opposed it, and it was approved by the Mayor. The second bill related to the assessment levied on property owners abutting the new St. John's Park, in the old Ninth Ward. A number spoke in favor of the measure. They said there was no need of the park. Among those heard were Michael J. Mulqueen, ex-Assemblyman Walker, James Olwell, and David Davis. Meyer Butsel opposed the assessment, but thought a park was needed in that section of the city. The Mayor will probably disapprove of the bill vacating the assessment, and he may urge that the Legislature repeal the act creating the park, as he feels that the opposition to it is general.

Gen. Collis's Reception Days.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has been so annoyed by the numbers of applicants for jobs that invade his office during all hours of the day that he yesterday said his reception days henceforth will be Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, when applicants and their friends will be received with all due ceremony.

ROSANNE

By JANE BARLOW.

Author of

"IRISH IDYLLS,"
"BOGLAND STUDIES,"
ETC.

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PART I.

Toward 7 o'clock on a Summer evening in July, Rosanne should have been helping her mistress in the dairy, instead of which she was sitting under the shadow of the big water barrel at the kitchen door, and writing to her sweetheart. She wrote to tell him how she had been given leave to go home next Sunday, and she did not stop to consider that she was at this very moment risking the loss of her holiday by getting into disgrace for neglect of duty. But it was not Rosanne's way to think of more than one thing at a time, so when it occurred to her that John Gahan, who had called about the loan of a hay shaker, might post a letter for her as he went home, she acted upon the idea without further reflection. She had her paper spread out on the barrel stand, and craned her curly head over it at unlikely angles as she enjoined Dan McClean to meet her at Hunt's, in Kilbracken, where the gig would drop her next Saturday evening.

Meanwhile the dairy work had been going on well enough without her. Mrs. Conroy had a pleased smile when she saw the ripe yellow cream curl smoothly up under her skimmer, and added it to the rich contents of her great, wide-mouthed gathering crock. She thought they would have a grand churning to-morrow, and at least a dozen pounds of butter for Saturday's fair. But when she had finished, she recollected that Rosanne should have been there to carry the pigs their supper of sour skim milk, and after calling her in vain several times, she sent little Ned to find her, and bid her come along out of that this instant. Ned delivered the message with the pithy addition: "She's ragin'"; and so, in frightened haste, Rosanne finished addressing her envelope with wild blots, and overset the ink bottle, and rushed away to fetch the bucket. When she reached the dairy she was relieved at finding nobody there to scold her, and, still hurry-driven, she filled her bucket and ran off with it across the yard. Rosanne rather liked seeing the pigs at their supper, they wriggled so all over with enjoyment, and she now leaned against the sty door to watch them. She began to sing "Norah Creina," but in the middle of the first verse she stopped abruptly. A frightful misgiving had suddenly seized her, come she knew not whence. She leaned forward and looked into the trough; she snatched up her bucket and examined it carefully, and then she perceived that she had indeed done a dreadful thing. In her haste she had emptied the wrong crock, and had thrown a week's gathering of cream to the pigs!

How dreadful it was she could estimate by the pride her mistress took in the row of rich, yellow-topped milk pans, the precautions with which she surrounded them, her wrath if any clumsiness imperiled them. What would that wrath be now? Rosanne made her mind up all in a minute not to face it. She would run away home. It was no such great distance across the fields. She might get there, she supposed, before it was quite dark. She thought her father would be glad to see her; and if so her stepmother must perforce acquiesce. But at all events there was Dan McClean, who would be certainly "as pleased as anythin'," and make much of her and take her part, whatever happened—Dan's stalwart frame held up the whole fabric of Rosanne's future. Beyond a doubt she had lost her chance of getting a holiday in any other way, she thought as she raced at full speed back to the house. For she had no time to hesitate, as the discovery might at any moment prevent her flight. Luckily, almost everybody was out in the hayfield, and she got up to her attic unperceived. There she collected her few most cherished possessions—the rest might be fetched afterward—threw on her shawl and once more dared the creaking, clattering stairs and the passage that led by the awful dairy door. Fortune still favored her; she escaped all their perils, and was presently scrambling through the gap in the briery hedge into the meadows at the back of the hay yard. She ran all the way through the first field, because she had such a vivid picture in her mind of what might be at that very minute happening within doors. She could almost see Mrs. Conroy's face as she stared into the empty cream crock and hear her terrible call, loud and peremptory: "Rosanne! Rosanne!" The mere thought of it made her scud along like a rabbit.

But at the end of the field she heard real voices, for the haymakers were returning to the house, so she slipped out of their way behind a smooth-sided haycock. When they passed she stole back to the footpath and on again. About Kilcrumlyn farm the land was all down in meadow, and the fields were bordered by thick, bosky hedges. Tall cocks threw shadows nearly across some of them, and the interspaces were very goldenly green with fresh-springing aftergrass, under westering sunbeams. On others the newly mown swathes still lay in the soft waves, and the shorn sward underneath was paler-hued, not having had time to thrust up any young blades since the sweep of the scythe went by. Along under the hedge the remnant of the meadow made a fringe with feathery crests, drooping and creamy plumes, tall stalks that unfurled white sunshades, and here and there a scarlet poppy. The drops of an earlier shower still twinkled beneath them, and Rosanne's crisp, pink calico skirt grew limp and bedraggled as she brushed by. But she did not heed this, for the one article of dress that she much regarded—her new hat, with its wreaths of curious buff and crimson roses—rested safely on her head, and her head was full of preoccupying speculations. She began to think that perhaps, after all, no such harm was done. That is to say, it was, of course, a woeful pity about the beautiful cream, but, for the matter of losing her place thereby, she wasn't sure that she wouldn't as lief as not quit being in service. And she thought it as like as not that when she came home this way Dan McClean would again take up the notion of their getting married after the harvest. That was what he had wanted to do in the Spring, if her stepmother had not put it into everybody's head that it would be better for them to get together a few pounds before they set up housekeeping. Rosanne now said to herself that she did not see any occasion

Under the Shadow of the Big Water Barrel.

for it. She wondered, too, what sort of girl Maggie Walsh, her stepsister, who had just come to live at home, was apt to be. She had a presentiment that there would be little love lost between them. However, that didn't much signify—by reason of Dan.

Through three or four fields Rosanne passed without meeting anything to interrupt these cogitations. Now and then the voices of home-going haymakers were wafted over a hedge, and a belated corncrake was heard from a long way off faintly "creak-creaking." The shadows lengthened silently all about, and the sunlit interspaces seemed as they shrank to grow more jewel-like in their glinting gold on green. In a sheltering corner a large olive-mottled frog started up out of the tangled grass, and went flinging himself on before her in a long series of expanding leaps; but at last she almost trod on him as he stopped and sat suddenly squatting. At the same moment somebody called her name loudly, close by: "Rosanne, Rosanne."

A flappy white sun bonnet was looking at her over a gate in a hedge, a little way to the right; and in it she recognized her cousin, Martha Reilly, who lived near them at home. "And where might you be off to?" Martha said, as Rosanne came up to the gate, "and wid fine grandeur on you," she added, referring to the rose-wreathed hat.

"Sure I'm just streelin' about a bit," Rosanne said, with rather confused unconcern. She regretted the encounter, and was not at all disposed to confide in Martha, who had the name of being "the greatest ould gossip you'd meet in a long day's walk." "It's a fine warm evenin'," she continued, to account for her stroll.

"Warm enough, bedad," said Martha; "you might say so if it was in the hay you'd been. I come up yisterday to work above at Hilfirthy's, and I was manin' to run over this evenin' and see you, on'y somethin' delayed me. And what's the best good news wid you this long while?"

"I dunno is there any news in partic'lar, bad or good," said Rosanne, with a guilty "I could an' I would" in her mind, as she thought of the pig's supper.

"Then you haven't heard tell about Dan McClean?" said Martha, suddenly craning her neck over the topmost bar.

"What about him at all?" said Rosanne, with a great start.

"You haven't heard?" Martha repeated, in a half-credulous tone.

"Can't you tell me?" said Rosanne.

"I'll come over to you—just wait," said Martha. She launched her pitchfork across the gate, and began to scale its many bars with remarkable agility. She had scarcely flopped to the ground on Rosanne's side of it before she said: "He's took up wid Maggie Walsh, that's what it is."

"Took up wid her?" said Rosanne, staring up stupidly at her cousin.

"Ay, bedad, and so he has," said Martha, "but it come to my knowledge on'y last Sunday. About gettin' married they are after the harvest—he and your stepmother's daughter. And he be all accounts as good as promised to you, Rosanne.

"Who was telling you so? He never set eyes on her till she came home after Easter. Dan's no affair of mine. I don't believe any such thing," said Rosanne, rattling the rusty bolt of the padlocked gate.

"Sure, they was all talkin' about it after mass," said Martha, "and that evenin' I taxed the young feller's mother wid it, and she didn't deny it. Och, Rosanne, but you was a fine fool to let your stepmother pack you off to service that-a-way, and Maggie just comin' home. Earnin' money for yourself, bedad! 'Deed, now, what notion she had in her mind's as plain to see as the seeds in a ripe gooseberry. Puttin' you out of it was the way she'd have the chance of gettin' young Dan for her own girl—and that's what she's after doin' on you."

"She's welcome," said Rosanne, desperately.

"Och, that's just talkin', Rosanne," said Martha. "I was spakin' about it to your father on Tuesday. I'd ha' thought he'd be none too well pleased, but he said nothin' agin it. I suppose she had him persuaded, poor man! And Dan's mother was axin' me had I heard tell anythin' about a young chap was coortin' you up here. Mark my words, that's the story your stepmother's been puttin' into their heads. But I told Mrs. McClean there wasn't a iotum of truth in it as far as I knew. And there isn't, in coorse?" Martha said, glancing again rather suspiciously at the grand hat.

"Maybe there is, and maybe there isn't," said Rosanne defiantly. "It's no affair of anybody's. Let other people mind their own business, and I'll mind mine. And

He's Took Up with Maggie Walsh.

let them plase themselves—the pack of them—and they'll plase me. I dunno which of them's the greatest liar; but it's little I trouble meself about them. And it's time for me to be runnin' back, or else I'll be too late. So good night to you kindly—och, don't be delayin' me, you ould tormint!" Rosanne whisked the corner of her shawl out of Martha's detaining grasp, and ran away down the field. As she went she struck up "Norah Creina," and sang it lustily as long as she thought herself within hearing; but her mind was not at all occupied with that gentle, bashful heroine. The sun had disappeared behind the rounded tops of Drumaree Wood while she talked to Martha, and the vivid lights had gone out among the haycocks and hedges. Everything had grown dimly green, soft, and cool, and when she left off singing, not a sound was to be heard. But her thoughts were traveling through the scorching, hissing, whirling chaos into which this thunderbolt of tidings had shattered the world before her. Dan, and the little house of her own, and love and trust, and a fine wedding, and the Aylesbury ducks Mrs. Conroy promised her, and her pride in old Tim Donagh's remark that she had got the best lad on the townland—all were swept away from her, and in their places seethed a flood of jealousy, rage, and despair. As its first rush subsided, she recollected several things that seemed like disregarded warnings of Martha's news. She had wondered now and again that Dan had never managed to get over and see her between this and Easter; and then the last time old Biddy Doran, from his place, was up at the farm, he hadn't sent e'er a message by her at all. The reason was plain enough now. And with that, Rosanne bethought her of the letter which she had sent by John Gahan, and which might be delivered by this time. Perhaps Dan was at that minute of time laughing with Maggie Walsh over the suggestion that he should be wasting his evening streeling off to meet Rosanne Tierney at Kilbrackan. Cock her up. This possibility was the cruel little barb of mortification by which the crushing bulk of her misfortune caught hold of her mind, and she raged at herself for having ignorantly wrought it.

But circumstances seldom allow us to rage long uninterrupted, and while Rosanne walked on, the fields grew dimmer, and the green grayer, and the breeze chillier, and the grass wetter, until at last she found that the thorny briers which twitched her by the shawl as she passed them were beginning to ask her where she was going. It was a puzzling question. To go home among those false, scheming, triumphant creatures could not for a moment be thought of. It would be more tolerable to return and face the storm in the dairy at Kilcrumlyn Farm, and even that was quite impossible. On such consideration as she could give, only one answer occurred to her. She would go to her Aunt Lizzie Mahony, her mother's sister, who had always been good-natured and friendly. The Mahonys, it was true, lived rather a long step off, somewhere beyond Hewlstown; still she thought she could certainly contrive to get there in the course of the next day, and she knew they would

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LOWER PRICES IN LONDON ON EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Firmness in Foreign Exchange, Possible Gold Shipments and the Action of Congress on Cuban Affairs Distress Local Traders—Manipulation in Tobacco and Baltimore and Ohio Checks the Decline—Lackawanna's Usual Dividend Declared.

FRIDAY—P. M.

European political troubles arising out of the Egyptian and Transvaal complications were given as the reason for the lower prices in the London market to-day. The firmness of foreign exchange, the probability of gold shipments in the near future, and the action of Congress on Cuban affairs combined to make local traders uneasy. Weakness in this market under these conditions was not therefore surprising.

Manipulation in American Tobacco caused that stock to advance sharply after the first hour. It is estimated that 15,000 shares were covered during the morning, but the remaining short interest is thought to be still large. The stock which was liquidated early in the week is said to have been taken by another pool, stronger even than the first one, and the possibility of a corner is intimated. Chicago Gas was strong, on the belief that a dividend will be declared in the near future. Baltimore and Ohio was marked up, on the belated short interest. The operations in Tobacco and Baltimore and Ohio gave tone to the general market, which at the close had recovered all of the early losses. Something more than half the business of the day was done in Tobacco, Sugar, Gas, and Baltimore and Ohio.

Louisville and Nashville was the chief sufferer through foreign selling. It declined to 48⅝, and rallied very feebly to 48⅞ at the close, a net loss of ⅞. The Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. Railway traffic returns were few in number, but those that came in, with few exceptions, showed encouraging increases.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $76,369,564; balances, $4,216,979; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $283,577.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅝c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¼@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,215,183
Exports for same period	13,219,041
Net imports	$3,996,142
Net exports to date, 1895	17,071,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅛@4.87⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.86½@4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. & E. I. cn.....1	Pitts., S. & C. E. 1st..2½
N., C. & St. L. 1st..1	Tol.& Ohio Cent. 1st.1

DECLINED.

Brook. El. 1st.....1	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½ A.....1¼
L. E. & W. 1st.....1	St. L. Southwestern.1
Minn. & St. L. 5s...1	S. A. & A. Pass 4s.1
Penn. gtd. 4½s, c....1	Union Elev. 1st.....2½

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¼. The sales were $37,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅞@116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113½
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	103⅛	103⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	133
Amer. Exchange	170½	National Union	190
Broadway	230	New-Amsterdam	150
Central National	118½	New-York	230
City	450	New-York County	580
Commerce	202	Pacific	180
Continental	130	Park	270
Corn Exchange	290	Phenix	108
Fourth National	180	Seaboard Nat.	167
Gallatin Nat.	295	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	310	Southern Nat.	107
Import. & Traders'	535	State of New-York	108
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	92
Lincoln Nat.	680	U. S. National	173
Manhattan	207	West Side	273
Market & Fulton	200	Western Nat.	110
Mechanics'	185		

There was a sale of 30 shares of Western National at 110.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, March 20:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Cotton Oil	15⅝	14¾	15½	..
Sugar	114¼	113¼	114½	— ⅜
Tobacco	87½	82½	87¼	+3⅜
Atchison	15½	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	18⅞	16¼	18⅝	+1⅞
Chicago Gas	68⅛	64⅞	67⅞	+2¾
Northwestern	103½	101⅝	102¼	— ⅜
Burlington & Q.	76⅛	73⅝	74½	+1¼
C., C. & St. L.	36	35	35½	..
St. Paul	77⅛	*73⅝	74⅜	— ⅛
Rock Island	70¼	68½	69⅝	— ⅜
Col. Fuel	28	26	28	+1¼
Consol. Gas	151½	148	151¼	+1⅜
Del. & Hudson	126½	125½	125⅞	+1¼
Lackawanna	161	160½	161	+ ½
Denver pf	46¾	45⅜	46¼	— ⅝
Whisky	17¾	17	17⅜	..
Erie	15	14	14	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf	39	37	38	—1
Gen. Electric	36½	34½	35½	— ⅞
Laclede Gas	28⅜	26	27	—1¼
Louis. & Nash	50⅝	48⅝	48⅞	—1⅞
Manhattan	104½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
Missouri Pacific	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
M., K. & T. pf	26⅜	24⅜	25½	—1¼
N. J. Cent	106	104	105	— ½
Susquehanna pf	25	21½	23	—1
Nor. Pacific pf	12⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
Pacific Mail	27⅞	26	26⅝	— ⅜
Reading 1st in. pd	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Omaha	39½	38	38	—1⅜
Southern pf	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+ ⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	24¾	27	+ ⅞
Union Pacific	6⅝	6¼	6¼	..
Leather pf	61½	60⅛	60½	— ¼
Rubber	27	26	28	+1⅝
Wabash pf	17½	16½	16¾	— ¼
West. Union	83¾	82½	83¼	— ¼
Wheel. & L. E	10⅛	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜

*Ex dividend.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,576,121, against $2,821,221 last week and $4,024,356 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,500,649, against $2,873,-053 last week and $3,953,043 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Express	110¾	110½	110¼	110¼	..	110	112	25
*American Sugar Refineries	114½	114⅝	113⅜	114½	— ⅜	114½	115	14,973
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	..	100½	101	10
American Tobacco	83⅜	87¼	83½	87¼	+3⅜	87½	87¾	51,341
Ann Arbor pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	..	25½	26½	20
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14⅝	..	14⅜	14⅞	2,870
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	18⅞	17¼	18⅝	+1⅝	18½	18¾	5,280
Canada Southern	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	..	48½	49	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	..	15¾	16	525
Chicago Gas, t. r	67⅝	68	67⅛	67⅞	— ⅛	67⅝	67⅞	6,235
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	..	74¾	75	6,310
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛	102⅛	102½	850
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	146	145½	146	— ½	145½	146½	8,437
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅜	74⅝	74	74⅜	— ¼	74¼	74⅝	33
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	..	125¾	126	1,964
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	..	69⅛	69⅜	200
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½	35½	35⅝	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15	15	15	15	..	15½	16	100
Consolidation Coal	30	30	30	30	..	30	31	100
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125⅜	125½	125¾	— ¼	125½	127⅜	360
Delaware, Lack. & West	160¾	161	160¾	161	..	161	162	473
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	— ⅜	46	46½	350
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17¼	17⅞	17	17⅝	..	17¼	17⅞	1,420
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	98	98	98	98	..	97	98½	110
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜	14	14⅜	577
Erie 1st pf	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛	37½	38¼	400
Erie 2d pf	35⅛	35¼	35	35⅜	— ⅛	35¼	35⅝	1,650
General Electric	94	94	94	94	— ½	94	95½	100
Illinois Central	60¾	60¾	60½	60½	—1½	58	61½	100
Illinois Steel Co	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅝	36½	37½	150
Iowa Central pf	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	..	27¼	28	350
Laclede Gas	83½	83½	83½	83½	..	83	85	50
Lake Erie & Western pf	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	..	69	69⅞	120
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	..	145½	146	150
Long Island	81	81	81	81	..	81	84	80
Louisville & Nashville	49	49	48⅜	48⅞	— ⅜	48¾	48⅞	9,635
Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	..	9	10	100
Manhattan Con	104	104	103½	103½	—1	103⅜	104⅜	504
Michigan Central	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛	93⅛	93½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80	80	80	..	78⅝	80	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅜	25⅜	25⅝	569
Missouri Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..	22⅜	23¼	100
Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	— ½	21⅜	23	200
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	— ⅝	..	..	100
New-England	40	40	40	40	..	39	42	320
New-Jersey Central	105	105	105	105	+ ½	105	105¼	100
New-York Central	96¾	96¾	96	96	— ⅜	96	96⅜	234
New-York, Sus. & West	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛	8½	8⅝	210
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	22¾	23	22½	23	— ¼	23	23½	1,470
Norfolk & Western pf	6	6	6	6	— ¾	5¾	6¼	320
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	1⅝	1⅝	680
Northern Pacific pf	11½	11¾	11½	11½	..	11½	12	252
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	..	14	14½	72
Ontario & Western	14	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛	14	14⅜	220
Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜	26⅝	26⅞	600
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛	9⅞	10	1,200
P., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	— ⅝	56	58	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	156	156	156	156	—3	154	158	124
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	..	114	115¼	25
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	10½	11¾	16
Southern Pacific	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛	18¾	19½	275
Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	..	8¾	8⅞	605
Southern Railway pf	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+ ½	29½	29½	1,260
Southern Railway pf	26¾	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅜	27¼	27½	3,000
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛	27	27½	100
Union Pacific, t. r	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛	6⅜	6½	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..	3	4	480
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5	5	5	5	..	4¾	5	10
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	9	9	9	9	..	9¼	10	10
U. S. Leather pf., t. r	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛	9¼	9¼	200
*United States Leather pf	60¾	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	— ¼	60½	60⅝	3,601
United States Leather pf	27½	27½	26	26	..	26	27	7
United States Rubber	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	..	..	..	10
United States Rubber pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	6¾	6¾	100
Wabash	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	..	16½	16⅝	580
Wabash pf	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	..	33	33¼	892
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	+ ¼	83	83¼	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛	9⅞	9⅞	300
Total sales								134,867

*Ex dividend. †Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Laclede Gas 1st	95¼	95¼	95	95	$3,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	15,000
Southern Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90	5,000
Total					$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.33	.33	.33	.33	100
Bulwer	.32	.32	.32	.32	200
Crown Point	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
C. & Cripple Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Deadwood, Iowa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Father de Smet	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Gould & Curry	.35	.35	.35	.35	150
Iron Silver	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Mount Rosa	.13	.14	.13	.14	800
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Victor	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	500
Total					4,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	63¾	64	63¼	63⅝	869,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	114⅜	114⅜	113⅞	114½	5,540
Am. Tobacco Co	83⅞	87⅜	83½	87⅜	46,970
At., T. & S. F	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	160
Balt. & Ohio	17⅞	18⅜	17⅝	18¾	320
Chicago Gas	67¾	68	67⅝	67⅞	1,570
Chi., R. I. & Pac	69	69½	68⅝	69½	600
Chi., B. & Q	74½	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	2,770
Chi., M. & St. P	74⅛	74⅜	74	74⅜	6,070
Dist. & C. F	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	150
Gen. Electric	35¼	35⅜	35	35⅜	200
Louis. & Nash	49¼	49¼	48⅝	49	4,130
Manhattan	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	20
Missouri Pacific	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	40
Phil. & Read	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	120
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	30
Southern pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	230
Tenn. C. & I	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	240
Union Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	40
U. S. Leather pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	230
Western Union	82⅜	83⅛	82⅜	83⅛	110
Total					69,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Laclede Gas 1st	95¼	95¼	95	95	$3,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	15,000
Southern Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90	5,000
Total					$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.33	.33	.33	.33	100
Bulwer	.32	.32	.32	.32	200
Crown Point	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
C. & Cripple Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Deadwood, Iowa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Father de Smet	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Gould & Curry	.35	.35	.35	.35	150
Iron Silver	.24	.24	.24	.24	100
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Mount Rosa	.13	.14	.13	.14	800
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Victor	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	500
Total					4,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	63¾	64	63¼	63⅝	869,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	2,000	103½	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	76½	
	1,000	76¼	
	2,000	76½	
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued	8,000	57	
	1,000	128	
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s, When Issued	5,000	78⅝	
	5,000	78¾	
	26,000	78⅝	
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s, When Issued	3,000	45¼	
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A	1,000	119	
Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid	14,000	23½	
	10,000	23⅝	
	22,000	23¾	
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st Cons 5s	2,000	113½	
	1,000	113½	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	3,000	99	
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s	10,000	100½	
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	106	
	3,000	106½	
Collat Trust 5s	1,000	102⅞	
	2,000	103	
	1,000	103½	
Buf, R & P G M 5s	2,000	20F	94
Canada So 1st Gtd	5,000	N J Gen 5s	108¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s Registered	3,000	115	
	9,000	20F	115
Ches & O Gen 4½s	6,000	72	
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Con 4s	1,000	95¼	
Chi, Ind & L Con 7s	1,000	117½	
Chi & East Ill Con	2,000	125	
C & N W Regstd Gold 7s	1,000	117	
25-Year Deb 5s	1,000	106½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	6,000	103¼	
	1,000	103¼	
	4,000	103¼	
Cleve, Lor & W 1st	1,000	107¼	
Col Mid 4s, Trust Co Certfs	2,000	23¾	
Denver & R G 4s	1,000	88	
	1,000	88½	
Dul, S S & A 5s	1,000	97½	
E T, V & G Con Gold 5s	2,000	107½	
G H & S A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92¼	
Kings Co Elev 1st	1,000	65	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L, 1st 5s	1,000	95⅜	
	4,000	95¼	
	1,000	95	
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	1,000	115	
L S & M S 1st Coup	10,000	113¾	
L S & M S 2d Coup	1,000	110½	
L & W R Con, Assented	2,000	105	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	2,000	111¾	
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s	10,000	78	
L, N A & Chi G M	1,000	73	
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	5,000	118¾	
Metropolitan Elev 1st	5,000	118¾	
Midland of N J 1st	1,000	118	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	1,000	114	
Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s	1,000	113½	
Dakota & G S 5s	1,000	83	107
	1,000	107	
H & D Div 7s	5,000	124¾	
	10,000	10F	124½
Mineral Pt Div	2,000	115½	
Southwest Div	3,000	96	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	3,000	94¼	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	2,000	36¾	
	2,000	37	
Wabash 1st 5s	23,000	107	
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	105¾	
Total sales			$695,000

Bonds.

Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	93½	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	1,000	56½	
	3,000	56	
	1,000	56½	
	1,000	56¼	
	8,000	57	
Wash C & St L 1st	1,000	128	
Minn & St L Con 5s	3,000	100	
N Y Cent 1st, Coup	1,000	119	
N Y Cent Deb 5s, Reg	1,000	106	
N Y & Nor 1st 5s	1,000	119½	
N Y, Sus & W G M	5,000	69	
North Pac 1st 6s	12,000	115⅜	
	7,000	115¼	
	12,000	115⅜	
North Pac 1st, Reg	5,000	115½	
	15,000	115¼	
	5,000	115⅜	
North Pac 2d, Coup	2,000	110¼	
North Pac Con 5s	5,000	47	
	2,000	46¾	
Trust Co Certfs	2,000	47	
	8,000	46¾	
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes	30,000	89¼	
	5,000	89	
	10,000	89¼	
	10,000	89½	
	10,000	89¼	
North Pac Term 1st	1,000	104½	
North Ry of Cal 5s	6,000	94	
	7,000	94⅜	
Ohio Southern 1st	16,000	93½	
Oregon R & N 1st	2,000	109¾	
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certfs	15,000	112	
Penn Co Gtd 4½s	5,000	110¼	
Peo & Eastern Inc	6,000	18¾	
Phil & Read 1st Pf Inc	1,000	28½	
Trust Co Certfs, 1st Installment Paid	1,000	28¼	
Pitts, C & St L 4½s, Series A	5,000	110¼	
P, S & L E 1st	5,000	87½	
Rich & Dan 6s	5,000	118¼	
Rio Grande W 1st	11,000	75	
Roch & Pitts Con	2,000	119	
Rome, W & Og Con	2,000	118	
St J & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co Certfs	5,000	46	
St L, Kan N, St C Bridge 1st	1,000	108	
St L S W 1st	1,000	73½	
St L S W 2d Inc	2,000	28	
St L, Van & T H 1st	1,000	102¾	
St Paul & Dul 2d	5,000	103⅜	
San An & A Pass 4s	10,000	56	
S Pac, N Mex 1st	5,000	105¼	
	7,000	105	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	11,000	90¼	
	5,000	90	
	10,000	90¼	
	1,000	90¼	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	7,000	88½	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	6,000	22⅝	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	107	
Tol & O C 5s, W Div	4,000	108½	
Union Elev 1st 6s	4,000	95½	
	3,000	95⅞	
	1,000	95⅝	
	1,000	95½	
	3,000	96	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	3,000	94¼	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	2,000	36¾	
	2,000	37	
Wabash 1st 5s	23,000	107	
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	105¾	
Total sales			$695,000

Bid and Ask Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	149
Alb. & Sus.	175	178
A. & T. H.	54	58
Am. Coal	116	125
Am. C. Oil.	15	15½
Am. C. O. pf.	61	62½
Ann Arbor.	9	10½
Am. T. & S.	91	94
Am. Tob. pf.	100	102½
*A., T. & S. F. pf., wh. iss	23	24
At. & Pac.	½	⅝
B. & S.I.pf.	135	N
B. A. L. pf.	102	104
*Brook. R.T.	20½	21
Bruns. Co.	½	1
B., R. & P.	13	20
B.,R. & P. pf.	55	N
B.,C.R. & N.	70	..
Can. Pac.	53¾	55
C. F. & M.	9	15
Cent. Pac.	14⅝	15¼
Chi. & Alton.	155	163
C. & E. Ill.	41¾	42½
C. & E. I. pf.	100	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	89
C.,L. & W.pf	50	51
Dev. & Pitts.	160	..
C. C. & I.	2½	3¼
Col. F. & I.	26	27
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100
C. & H. Coal.	3	3½
C. H. V. & T. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable.	158	..
Con. Gas Co.	150	151½
Den. & R. G.	12	12⅝
D.M. & Ft.D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D.,S.S. & A.	5¼	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12
Erie 2d pf.	22	23½
Erie T. & T.	59	60¾
Ev. & T. H.	30	31
E. & T.H.pf.	45	53
F. & P. M.	5	15½
F. & P.M. pf.	37	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	108	113
Homestake	30	..
Ind., I. & I.	27½	30
I. C. & Ins.	30	55
Iowa Cent.	8¾	8⅞
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D.M.pf.	13¼	15¾
Keo. & W.	30	35
L. E. & W.	16½	18½
L.,N.A. & C.	8¼	9½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	21¼
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mah. C. R.	107½	..
M. C. R. pf.	107½	..
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
*Met. Trac.	102½	..
Men. Cen.	10½	19½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the preferred stock of this company, and One (1) Per Cent. on the general (common) stock, both payable on the 15th day of April, 1896, to stockholders of record April 1, 1896.
CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., March 26, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building.
Philadelphia, March 26, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable on April 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, March 24, 1896.

WEST VIRGINIA AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Parkersburg, March 28, 1896.
The coupons due April 1, 1896, of the first mortgage gold bonds of this Company will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, N. Y. City. J. N. CAMDEN, President.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28, 1896.—The coupons due April 1st on the General Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York.
W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Reorganization.

The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The interest due April 1st, 1896, on the General Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1896, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
H. W. GARDINER,
Assistant Treasurer.
New-York, March 26th, 1896.

Referring to the above notice, the Union Trust Company of New-York will, on and after April 1st, 1896, distribute to the holders of its Certificates of Deposit issued for General Mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the interest on the new General Mortgage bonds to which they will be entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, upon presentation of their Certificates at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York. A temporary receipt will be given for the Certificates, which will be retained over night for verification and stamping.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, March 26th, 1896.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } of Counsel.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Six Per Cent. on Small Investments,
with added profits from the sale of real estate. Individual lot security. Prospectus for a postal. MUTUAL REALTY AND LOAN CORPORATION, Room 15, 100 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

WILSON & TOMS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Whereas, Under a certain indenture, dated the fifteenth day of December, 1886, made between the Wilson & Toms Investment Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and the undersigned, The Mercantile Trust Company, of the City of New-York, as trustee, it is, among other things, provided that in case default shall be made by the Wilson & Toms Investment Company in the payment of any debentures issued under said agreement, or in the interest upon the same, and such default shall continue for thirty days, the said trustee shall, upon the request of a holder of such bond, proceed to collect or sell the securities in its hands pledged for the payment of the same, and apply the proceeds to their redemption; And, whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest on the debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days;

And, whereas, The undersigned has been requested by the holders of said debentures issued under said agreement to proceed to enforce the provisions thereof and to sell the securities pledged for said debentures;

Now, therefore, The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, hereby gives notice that it will upon the sixth day of May, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to sell all the securities pledged with it under said agreement. Printed lists of the securities can be had upon application to The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New-York, March 18, 1896.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 1st,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
25 shs Jersey City Packing Co.
Note of J. R. D. Shepard for 5,000 francs, dated Paris, July 8, 1893.
8 shs N. Y. & Boston Ins Co., (in liq.)
By Order of Administratrix.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$1,000 Canada Southern Ry Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1913.
15 shs. American Smokeless Powder Co.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$50,000 City of New-York Regst. 3 p. c. Water Stock, due Octr., 1904.
$8,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
80 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co., Prefd Trust Co. Certfs.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auction Room, Ltd.
2 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
2 shs. Georgia R. R. & Banking Co.
40 shs. International Rock Plaster Co.
20 shs. Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
$116,000 Green River Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
120 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., N. Y.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$5,633,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Consd. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
$50,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co., Guaranteed Trust 4s, State Trust Co. Certfs.
$30,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co., Guaranteed Fund 6 p. c. Notes.
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$4,000 Pittsburgh, Painsville & Fairport 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Terminal Bds.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.
An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as follows:

First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TURNER, MANUEL & CO.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, and financial securities, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are as follows:

HENRY M. ODDIE, who resides at East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, are the general partners, and
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.)

Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourth day of March, 1896, and it shall terminate on the fourth day of March, 1901.

Dated this fourth day of March, 1896.
HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of P. C. Cantine.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came HENRY M. ODDIE, WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certf. filed N. Y. Co.
City and County of New-York, ss.:

HENRY M. ODDIE being duly sworn, says he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner therein named to the common stock, to wit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. HENRY M. ODDIE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896. A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE.

The firm of RICHARD IRVIN & CO. has been dissolved by the death of RICHARD IRVIN, the sole surviving partner; and all dealings of the business of the firm will be liquidated by the undersigned.

MARY M. IRVIN,
DANIEL LORD,
Executors of RICHARD IRVIN.
No. 19 William St., New-York, March 23, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
INTEREST THREE AND ONE-HALF PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1924.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, March 12, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of salt beef, evaporated peaches, pease, sausage meat, syrup, vinegar, pickles, agate cups, bowls, and plates, mess kettles, forks, spoons, scrub brushes, blacking brushes, cloth for overcoats, cloth for trousers, cloth for caps, rubber buttons, ivory buttons, bone buttons, linen tape, wadding, twills, lining canvas, wire grommets, spool cotton, linen thread, sewing silk, cast-steel anchors, glassware, chinaware, and silver-plated ware. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY EASIER MARKETS WITH LIGHT SPECULATION.

Trading Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steadier, but Quiet—Cotton Fairly Active and Steady—Coffee More Active and Firmer on Local Buying.

There was a lack of speculative interest in most of the markets, and the business was left to the local scalpers, while prices were lower on wheat, and unchanged on corn. Provisions felt the lighter receipts of swine and rallied a trifle, but had light demand. Cotton was moderately active and closed easy. Coffee was in good local demand at better prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	79 @	...
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¼@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.50 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.40 @	...
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	...
Sugar, granulated	5¼@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@	...
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¾@	10¾
Copper, lake	10⅝@	...
Lead	3½@	...

WHEAT—Contracts were quiet and without special features, with trading chiefly local scalping and switching, and the close weak at ⅛c decline, after an early advance of ⅝@⅝c.... Spot was dull and ⅛c lower....Sales, 13,000 bushels, all for export, including 12,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, to fill, at 5c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, 32,388 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 35,843 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 8,297 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were unchanged and firm, with only a local trade, and no special feature ....Spot was firm and scarce, with a light demand....Sales, 18,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 1,000 bushels steamer mixed, together, at 37¼c in elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer white at 37c in elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37½@38c in elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded white, by sample, at 39c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels steamer yellow, at 37¼c in elevator....Receipts, 32,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 115,095 bushels....Clearances hence, 16,573 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 69,648 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and partly ⅛c higher, closing firm....Spot were ¼c higher and scarce....Sales, 24,000 bushels, including No. 3 white, elevator, at 26½c; No. 3 white at 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@28c; track white, 26@28¼c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 60,000 bushels; exports, 61,808 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@..	70⅝
April		@..	70½
May	1,085,000	69 15-16@70½	70
June	15,000	69⅜ @70⅛	69⅜
July	575,000	69 9-16@70⅛	69⅝
August	10,000	69⅝ @69¾	69⅝
Total	1,685,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@..	37¼
May	120,000	35⅝ @35¾	35⅝
July	30,000	36⅜ @36¼	36⅜
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March		@..	24⅜
May	15,000	24½ @24⅝	54⅜
No. 2 White—			
May		@..	25⅞
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Market generally easy, with a light demand. Sales, 9,000 bbls, including 4,300 bbls City Mill patents, 2,200 bbls clears, and 350 bbls fine, at quotations; 900 bbls Winter, straights, at $3.65; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.90@$3; 600 bbls Spring patents, $3.65@$3.80, and 350 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10....Arrivals, 11,495 bbls and 13,508 sacks; exports, 3,310 bbls and 1,080 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,459 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a steady movement as made up of moderate quantities for export, although the market openly had a dull look. However, the shipping demand was of a narrow character, and there was not shown any general desire to buy with no working bids furnished on large lots. The lot of 1,000 bbls good off yellow mentioned in our previous report as said to have been placed at 25c, proves to have been a sale at the South to an exporter, and to have been 1,500 bbls, while the price of 25c was arrived at by the trade in its equalling that rate upon the New-York market. Prime yellow was taken here in a small way, at 25½c, with 25½c quoted as the market, while good off yellow, in lots of 100 bbls, had 25¼c bid, and 25½c asked. Crude, in bbls, was quoted at 21c. ....LINSEED OIL was firm; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at 127. Standard's price, 129.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was a little better, with a slight improvement in prices all around, without especial increase of demand, but more from some falling off in receipts of hogs. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 12,000 head.

LARD—There was an advance of 5 points at the West and some firmness, chiefly on the more moderate receipts of hogs. But demands were not improved, although possibly more of the product has been moved out latterly through the advantageous terms offered foreign markets by comparison with the situation here. The announcement that Chicago reported its stock statement at the close of the month to show a supply there of 120,000 tcs, against 88,000 tcs March 1, had been discounted. The West closed $5.12½, nominal, for March, where May was $5.17½@$5.20, closing at $5.20, bid; July at $5.30@$5.35, closing at $5.35; September at $5.45@$5.47½, closing at $5.47½. Here there was unimportant demand, with cash, nominal, $5.40; May option, nominal, $5.47½. City steam was taken at $4.95 for 70 tcs. Refined was dull; Continent at $5.70; South American at $6.10; compound at 4⅝@4¾c.

PORK—Sold up 10c at the West, with a higher speculative movement; March there closed at $8.80, nominal; May was at $8.85@$8.92½, closing at $8.90; July at $9.02½@$9.10, closing at $9.07½. Here there was a moderate trading for export, with small sales, making about 500 bbls for the week. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Made an advance of 5@7½ points on short ribs at the West, where there was a slow trading, and March closing at $4.75, nominal; May was $4.75, bid, to, and closing at $4.80, bid; July at $4.85@$4.92½, closing at $4.92½, asked.

CUT MEATS—There was little buying interest, while prices were unsettled. Sale of 5,000 lbs pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 5¼c; Citypickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5⅛c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—Small lots were taken up by exporters at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were somewhat stronger in price for medium and light averages. Bacon at 5½c, 180-lb at 5⅝c, 160-lb at 5¾c, 140-lb at 5⅝c, 120 lb at 6c, pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, 45,800 head; same time last year, 45,980 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.65@$4.15; left over, 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,954 head; active; firm; $3.50@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,628 head; higher; $3.60@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.65@$3.80. Pittsburg—Firm; $4@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; active; $3.95@$4.15.

TALLOW—There were 250 hhds city sold the day before, in addition to the 200 hhds then reported, at 3 11-16c, taken by the home trade, but yesterday there were further offers to sell at 3 11-16c, while exporters had put bidding to 3¾c, by reason of the reports from London of absence of business at the sale, and a generally weak feeling. Of country-made, small sales at 3¾c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the trading price was 4 9-16c, but sellers were not anxious, and there was only a moderate demand from the local refiners. In lard stearine, absence of trading, and 6c quoted, nominal. In oleo oil, sales in Rotterdam of Swift's extra at 41 florins and of United at 43 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts declined 5@15 points, with Europe, but rallied on the Street buying, and closed firm at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with an increased trade....Havre was steady at ⅜@ 1f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¾ pfennig loss....Spot Rio easier and dull; No. 7 quoted at 13¾c; sales, 800 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Central America on private terms....Opening Call, 11:00 A. M.—May, 1,250 bags at 12.30c; June, 250 bags at 11.80c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.70c; October, 250 bags, at 10.50c; 1,000 bags at 10.45c, November, 250 bags at 10.30c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; total, 5,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 13.20c, 500 bags at 13.25c; May, 500 bags at 12.25c, 1,000 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.35c; June, 500 bags at 11.75c, 250 bags at 11.85c; July, 500 bags at 11.45c; September, 1,250 bags at 10.65c, 1,000 bags at 10.70c, 750 bags at 10.75c; October, 500 bags at 10.50c; November, 750 bags at 10.25c, 500 bags at 10.30c; December, 750 bags at 10.20c, 1,500 bags at 10.25c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchange—160 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May. September, 250 bags at 10.7c, and December, 250 bags at 10.20c, sold together. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for October; total for day, 18,250 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.20@10.30c; February, 10.10@10.20c; March, 13.25@13.35c; April, 12.70@12.75c; May, 12.40@12.45c; June, 11.90@ 12c; July, 11.55@11.60c; August, 11.10@11.20c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.50@10.60c; November, 10.40@$10.50c; December, 10.25@10.30c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, with the trading chiefly switching and scalping, and the close easy at 2 points decline to 2 points advance....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 536 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	7.48@7.51	...	...	...
April	7.51@7.52	7.55	7.46	22,000
May	7.60@7.61	7.65	7.54	40,100
June	7.60@7.61	7.64	7.56	18,200
July	7.62@7.63	7.65	7.56	5,600
August	7.61@7.62	7.66	7.56	79,500
September	7.31@7.32	7.33	7.28	1,300
October	7.20@7.21	7.25	7.19	9,500
November	7.14@	7.20	7.14	4,500
December	7.16@7.17	7.22	7.16	3,000
January	7.21@7.22	7.24	7.20	700
Total				184,400

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 26,927 bales, against 17,667 bales the same day last year, and for the week, 81,766 bales. The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 30,242 bales; shipments, 52,413 bales; stock, 299,205 bales; against last year's receipts, 53,930 bales; shipments, 91,590 bales; stock, 315,893 bales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is still in poor shape. Arrivals continue quite heavy, causing strong pressure to sell, and there seems to be no stability whatever to values. Buyers were shown further favors to-day, and the market closes in an unsettled condition. Our reduced quotations cover most of the reported transactions, but outside figures are high for round lots. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20@$1.22½; do, medium, $1.20; do, pea, $1.15; do, white kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.30@$1.35; do, yellow eye, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.82½@ $1.85; do, foreign pea, old,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Plot on Broadway Extending to Liberty Street Corner Traded.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have, it is reported, sold for Henry O. Havemeyer, to Henry Corn, the plot, 51 by 200, on Broadway, extending to Crosby Street, and adjoining the building just erected by Mr. Havemeyer, at Broadway, Spring, and Crosby Streets. Mr. Corn will erect on the plot a twelve-story fire-proof modern business building from the plans of Robert Maynicke, the architect of the New-York Commercial Buildings.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Warren E. Dennis, at $150,000, the southeast corner of Liberty and Church Streets, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, who gives in part payment the new seven-story building 39 Great Jones Street, 26.10 by 100, at a valuation of $95,000. The Great Jones Street property is rented for $7,175 per year.

The arrangement for having Delmonico's restaurant in a new building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, where the Sherwood apartment house now stands, has fallen through.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, at an advance, to a Mr. Secor, the two six-story brick buildings 182 and 186 Pearl Street, 47 by 129 by irregular, bought by them at auction on Wednesday for $92,000. They have also sold, at an advance, to a Mrs. Baker, the four-story and basement brick dwelling 21 Charles Street, northeast corner of Waverley Place, 22 by 75, which they bought at auction in June last for $15,100.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Cornell estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story brick building, with store, 116 Wall Street, 22 by 72.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure to the plaintiffs Well & Mayer, at $32,142, the five-story brick tenement 38 Montgomery Street, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to the defendant, William Lyman, at $6,250, the two-story frame dwelling 151 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 361.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to Thomas G. O'Brien, at $7,425, the northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, Wakefield, 60 by 125, and the northeast corner of the same, 114 by 205.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 656 Broadway, a fourteeen-story brick store and lofts, by James L. Lloyd, S. Carroll Bryce, and Mrs. Clement Fish, owners; cost, $187,500.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by John Robertson of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street and William Gammie of 304 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owners; cost, $40,000.

No. 445 Broome Street, a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Henry Corn of 48 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $65,000.

Grand and Orchard Street, northeast corner, a five-story brick flat, by Gouverneur Thlotson of 51 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Anthony Avenue and Mount Hope Place, southwest corner, a two-story and attic stone dwelling, by Elizabeth M. Shuttleworth of 1,340 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $8,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 61 feet south of Home Street, for two three-story frame tenements, by Arthur A. Swany of Morris Park, L. I., owner; cost, $14,400.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 72 feet west of Elton Avenue, for six four-story brick stores and tenements, by William Forster of 139 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $66,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Willis Avenue, southwest corner, by Herman Blume of 33 West Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a two-story brick tenement and store; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Canal Street, by Samuel D. Babcock of 636 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, by the Park National Bank, alterations to a five-story brick and stone building; cost not given.

No. 121 East Seventy-second Street, by Pauline Bunzl of 121 East Seventy-second Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by H. Morgenthau, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 410 to 416 East Sixteenth Street, by the estate of Thomas McMullen, 44 Beaver Street, alterations to a six-story brick factory, storage, &c.; cost, $10,000.

No. 498 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, by Emma Kolb of 463 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 216 Henry Street, by Tobias Krakauer of 216 Henry Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 633 Ninth Avenue, by Margaret Lennon, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $280.

No. 125 Third Avenue, by Patrick Sullivan of 201 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 732 Broadway, by Helen A. Wissmann of 11 Pine Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $15,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 27.

133D ST, n s, 211.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; Charles H. Jenkins to William Man $1

133D ST, n s, 171.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; same to same .....

133D ST, n s, 191.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100; same to same .....

WALTON AV, w s, 535 ft s of 146th St, 25x113.9; Peter Walls to Elizabeth Walls, wife 1

BERGEN AV, n s, Lot 60, map of East Ward of Melrose Village; Moise Geismann and wife to Augusta Kroepke 10,000

3D AV, e s, 112 ft n of 145th St, 28x100.11 x25x122.6; John H. Judge, referee, to Anthony McOwen and another 9,900

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lot 156, map of Morrisania; Thora Sogaard to Normann Sogaard 900

SEDGWICK AV, e s, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and part of Lot 6 on map of estate of David McLeod, at Highbridge; Harkness B. De Voe and others to Charles H. Davis and another 10,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 262.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x115; John Flachbarth to Mary Flachbarth 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x irregular, 630 Eagle Av; Elizabeth Lassman to George Arnold 6,500

FREMONT AV, n e s, north one-half of Lot 62, and south one-half of Lot 63, map of the Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, &c., of Hugh N. Camp, to Alphonse J. Simendinger and wife 1,251

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 75x100; Mary A. Euler to Luder Hanken 100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 97.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John O'Connell to Catherine T. O'Connell 1

SIMPSON and Home Sts, n e corner, 97.11 x46.11x92.3x52.8; same to same 1

LOTS 141 and 142, map of Section A, Morse estate; same to same 1

UNION AV and Washington St, corner, 25x100; same to same 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of Boston Road, 25x107.7x25.9x95.7; same to same 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 175th St, 75x100; Mary G. Ellison to Mary A. Euler 1

DECATUR AV, n w s, 51 ft s w of Suburban St, 79x110; Robert M. Clarke to Caroline J. Clarke 1

JOHN ST, w s, Lots 707½ and 706½, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, extending to East Chester Bay, City Island; Donald Mackay, as executor, to the Harlem Yacht Club 900

FORDHAM ST, w s, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, 80x98.6, City Island; George A. Scofield and wife to John J. Pitzer 2,500

LOTS 8 and 279, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; William H. Sweeny, referee, to Michael and Mary Madden 485

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 156.4 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf 700

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100x100; Charles T. Barney and wife to John O. Baker 1

ST NICHOLAS AV, 191; Furman V. Gaines to Sarah J. Lozier 1

105TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Columbus Av, 54.8x129.3x74.8x100.11; Charles T. Barney and wife to John O. Baker 1

111TH ST, s s, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 200x100.11; the New-York Investment and Improvement Company to Alice Davies 1

LAWRENCE ST, 84; Charles A. Cowen and others to Joseph Forest 8,000

157TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100; John N. Bull and wife to Elizabeth P. Gardner 1

LOT 25, w of Jumel Place, at s w corner of Lot 428, map of Jumel estate, 25x63.8, to Edgecombe Road x32.7x84.7; William G. Gaul to Stewart C. Alger 13,100

PARK ST, 53 and 55; Matilda Jackson to Simon P. Flannery 10

MADISON ST, 102; Abraham Kwint and wife to Frank Feldman and another 21,100

MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Charles Weinstein to Pauline Weinstein 1

GREAT JONES ST, 48, 50, and 52; Edmund Coffin and wife to Thomas W. Keogh 10

WEST 3D ST, 19; Henrietta Marks and others to Patrick Gallagher 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Clinton St, 20x66; Mary Freifeld and another to Lizzie Freifeld .....

TOMPKINS ST, 27; Albert I. Sire, referee, to John Diamond 7,050

LEXINGTON AV, 325 and 358; Henry G. Schrenkeisen and wife to Martin F. Schrenkeisen, one-fifth part 7,000

20TH ST, 426 East; Patrick Dempsey to William F. B. Redman 1

84TH ST, 317 West; Sarah J. Lozier to Furman V. Gaines 1

WEST END AV, 52.8 ft s of 92d St, 16x82; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Elizabeth P. Tyler 1

94TH ST, 33 West; Leopold Bleier and wife to Sigmund B. Steinman 10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.10x103.7; Armintha Merritt to Joseph E. Weed 1

1ST AV, 854; Maximilian Morse and wife to George Uhl 25,000

114TH ST, 20 and 22 East; George Uhl and wife to Maximillian Morse 46,000

2D AV, 1,885; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Karl Kahnweiler 18,500

117TH ST, 517 East; Hamilton Odell, referee, to Harriet Blum 4,100

114TH ST, 73 East; Martha A. Harvey to Michael Faughlin 1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Faughlin to Dennis Duggan 1

117TH ST, 515 East; Hamilton Odell, referee, to Caroline Blum 4,175

127TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 53.5x99.11; Thomas Morris and wife to Alfonso Guagliardi 1

133D ST, 248 West; Charles Weisbecker and wife to Samuel K. Johnson 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 107.6 ft n of 141st St, 17.5x67.6x17.6x66.3; Albert V. Donellan to Francis C. Huntington 1

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 155th St, 50x100; Charles L. Kessel and wife to Peter McCaffrey 2,500

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Roderick J. Kennedy and wife to Mary E. Cox 46,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100x110; John O. Baker and wife to John Casey 100

Recorded Leases.

BARON, Rose, to Joseph F. Stapleton; s s of 150th St, Ward 44, Block 658, 5 years $100

CABASSUD, Honora V., to Herbert F. Constable; 145 West 43d St, 3 1-12 years. 2,300

COMMOROTA, Raffaele, to Alexander Beatrice; 3 Mulberry St, 3 years 276

OTTINGER, Clara, to Nicholas Wolf and others; 120 Pearl St and 84 Water St, 5 years ..... $1,700 to 1,800

FILLIPO, Leopoldo di, to Giuseppe Fixella; 353 East 113th St, three rooms, 2 years 120

LOWENSTEIN, Henry M., to Max Gans; 157 East 60th St, 2 years 1,200

LOWENSTEIN, Charles, and another to Robert Valentine; 345 and 347 West 23d St, 10 years 5,500

SAME to same; 137 to 147 West 82d St, 10 years 8,500

SOLL, Wilhelm, to David Maxey and another; 504 East 14th St, 5¾ years 420

SMITH, John B., to Amahd Busse and another; 212 and 214 East 99th St, 3 years 1,200

WRONKOW, Herman, to Isidor Cohen and another; 825 Broadway, two stores, &c., 5 years 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUM, Harriet, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 517 East 117th St, 3 years $3,000

BRAND, Wolf, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 247 Broome St, 3 years 20,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to John Duer, trustee; n s of 69th St, 88.10 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 20,000

COHEN, Jacob, to the East River Savings Institution; Broome St, s e corner of Pitt St, 3 years 20,000

CASEY, John, to John O. Baker; Columbus Av, s w corner of 105th St, 3 years. 63,000

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Joseph E. Butterworth; Bidgate Av, s w corner of Samuel St, 3 months 1,000

DIAMOND, John, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Tompkins St, 25 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year 3,000

SAME to same; 17 Tompkins St, 1 year. 5,000

DAVIES, Alice, to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company; s s of 111th St, 263.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 24,000

SAME to same; s s of 111th St, 263.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 26,500

DAVIES, Alice, to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company; s s of 111th St, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 26,500

SAME to same; s s of 111th St, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 24,000

SAME to same; s s of 111th St, 263.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 21,000

SAME to same; same property, demand .. 26,000

DAVIS, Charles H., and E. Starr Sanford to Hartness B. De Voe; e s of Sedgwick Av, Lots 1 to 5 and part of Lot 6, map of David McLeod, 3 years 6,000

EPSTEIN, Mary and Max, to Isaac Gellis; 102 Hester St, installments 500

FISHER, Ann K., to the Bank for Savings, New-York; s s of 121st St, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 23,500

FOERST, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84 Lawrence St, s s, 5 years 4,500

FINCK, George, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 126th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Mary W. Seamon; same property, 3 years 3,000

FABER, Charles P., to the Franklin Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 134th St, 3 years 14,500

FEBER, Charles P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; St. Ann's Av, w s, 26.6 ft n of 134th St, 3 years, (three mortgages) 28,500

SAME to Anna Siegel; same property, 1 year 5,000

SAME to same; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 134th St, 1 year 5,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, and wife to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; 229 East 26th St, 5 years 20,000

SAME to same; 17 and 19 West 3d St, 5 years 75,000

GAMBEL, Henry, and wife to Magdalena Frees; n s of 154th St, 145.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 4,000

GIESSER, Otto A., and wife to Elijah C. Keys; e s of Prospect Av, 125 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 4,000

HAHN, Frederick, and wife to James Everard, 308 and 310 East 60th St, demand 6,000

SAME to Anna C. Stephens; 306 East 60th St, 3 years 10,000

HARLOW, George J., to Auguste L. Sevestre; w s of College Av, 121 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 3,000

THE HARLEM YACHT CLUB to Donald Mackay, executor, &c., of Elizabeth R. B. King; Lots 706½ and 707½ on w s of John St and Eastchester Bay, 5 years 540

JACOB, August, and wife to Mary W. Seaman; s s of 91st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 months 6,000

SAME to Sarah H. Powell; same property, 3 months 18,000

KAHNWEILER, Karl, to William M. Kingsland; 1,885 2d Av, 3 years 15,500

KOENIG, Herman, and wife to Louisa H. Vosbrinck; 72 East 109th St, 5 years .. 8,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., and wife to Edmund Coffin; 48 to 52 Great Jones St, 9 months 60,000

KROEPKE, Augusta, to Moses Geismann; n s of Bergen Av, Lot 60, map of East Ward of Melrose, 5 years 5,500

MOSES, Aaron, and wife to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; s s of 11th St, 258 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years 8,000

SAME to same; 17 Tompkins St, 1 year. 5,000

SAME to Moses Musliner and another, executors, &c.; same property, 5 years. 2,000

McMANUS, John, and wife to Gustav Amsinck; w s of Park Av, 80 ft s of 123d St, 3 years 4,000

McGURK, John H., and wife to William L. Flanagan, as Director, &c.; n s of 117th St, 111.6 ft w of 3d Av, demand 5,000

McSWEENEY, John, and Mary E. to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n s of 103d St, 183 ft e of West End Av, demand 12,000

MADDEN, Michael, and Mary to William H. Sweeny, referee; Lots 8 and 279, map of L. H. G. Hunt estate, 9 months 242

McOWEN, Anthony, and another to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 112 ft n of 145th St, 1 year 6,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Albert I. Sire; s s of Walker St, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, 2 years 20,000

PITZER, John J., and wife to the Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Fordham St, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, City Island, installments 2,000

REGAN, Charles W., and Mary Regan to Magdalena Frees; n s of 153d St, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 5,000

SPROESSIG, Christiana A. and Charles H., to Isidor Reif; e s of Stebbins Av, 911.4 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year 1,100

SIMENDINGER, Alphonse J., and wife to Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, &c., of Hugh N. Camp; north ½ of Lot 62 and south ½ of Lot 63, map of Kingsland estate, 1 year 750

UHL, George, and wife to Maximilian Morse; 554 1st Av, 1 year 2,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Alfred M. Hoyt; s s of 91st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

SAME to John O. Baker; s s of 91st St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYMAR, Benjamin, to George A. Hill and another, trustees $1

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to John F. Steeves 500

CLANCEY, John J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 2 assignments 18,000

DE VOE, Harkness B., and Arthur H., to Louisa Minturn 1

HAHN, Viola, to Henrietta Marks 1

HALL, Thomas, R. A., and William H., to Krezensia Baumann 4,000

LEO, Isabelle N., to Sarah Friedlander .. 2,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Benjamin Aymar 12,304

McLAUGHLIN, Alonzo G., to Gertrude Harrison 1

SAME to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children 1

SAME to Florence Reynolds 1

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF New-York to Alonzo G. McLaughlin, 3 assignments 3

SIRE, Albert J., to Edward F. Browning. 20,000

STEINFELD, David, to David G. Morrison 1

TRAPHAGEN, Caroline R., to Antony Wallach 1

YEAMAN, George H., to Caroline R. Traphagen 1

Lis Pendens.

FOREST AV, w s, 280.9 ft n of 156th St, 75x87; Magdalena Kaiser against Barbara Schwab, (conveyance of property.)

148TH ST, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6 x99.11; David and Mary C. Thurston against Bertha E. Thurston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Christian Wehdebrock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

101ST ST, 129 East; John H. Haywood, trustee, &c., against Almira Church and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

7TH AV, e s, 21 ft s of 18th St, 60x75; George M. Smith against Moses G. Byers and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

23D ST, 440 West; Emily A. Watson against Melissa R. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BRYANT ST, w s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; John G. Lundgreen against John Nelson, owner and contractor $17

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 140th and 141st Sts, 200x100; Cooper & Newmark against Flora Sawyer, owner; Frank E. Smith, contractor. 160

WOOSTER ST, 179 to 183; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against same owner and contractor 75

26TH ST, 315 East; Christopher McRae against C. Keegan, owner and contractor 166

165TH ST, n s, whole front between Jackson and Forest Avs x100; Paul G. Decker against George Tremberger, owner and contractor 109

61ST ST, s s, 177 ft e of Madison Av, 20 x105; Norton & Christman against M. L. Rhein, owner; Lyons & Shea, contractors 277

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING

Beaver St. through to Hanover Sq.

(near William St.)

SIX OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new fire-proof building, suitable for Lawyers, Brokers, Importers, &c. Space divided to suit. Well lighted. Rents $200 and upward. Rapid running elevators, and all modern conveniences.

Electric light and elevator service at night.

For plans and further particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 PINE ST. (5080)

SHELDON BUILDING

Cor. of John and Nassau Sts.

One corner office and one fronting on Nassau St. for rent in this modern fire-proof building.

For plans, rates, and particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 PINE ST. (5187)

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.

SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—"Stonehurst," the very spacious and elegant stone mansion, fully furnished, at Riverdale, formerly belonging to the late Robert Colgate, Esq., built by day's work in the most thorough manner, and containing water and gas and all the conveniences of a city residence; very extensive river views; ten acres of ground, gently sloping to the Hudson; situated in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City; valuable water rights; New-York Central station at foot of lawn, under the bluff; 53 trains daily; fine old trees and choicest shrubs and fruits; charming Italian garden and lovely lawn; greenhouses, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; within three-quarter hour's drive of Central Parak over Boulevards, within 15 minutes of Van Cortlandt Park, beyond which, within a short distance, through beautiful drives, are Jerome Park, Morris Park race course, Country Club, Fort Schuyler, and the handsome parks recently acquired by the city; price, unfurnished, $175,000, very easy terms, or $7,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN D. WOOD, 38 East 39th St., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 559 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Twelve-room residence, Pelham Heights, Westchester County; thirty minutes from Grand Central Station; seven minutes' walk from Pelhamville Station; all improvements in house and on streets; great bargain if sold at once. PELHAM HEIGHTS, Box 46, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

APARTMENT HOUSE,

(between 49th and 50th Sts.)

Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A HANDSOME

BACHELOR APARTMENT,

576 FIFTH AVENUE,

(opposite Windsor Hotel.)

Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—A desirable apartment at 101 Park Av., cor. 40th St. Apply to Janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—HERBERT, 104 & 106 East 81st St

NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK, AND

N. W. Cor. Lex. Av. and 44th St.,

FIRST FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS.

First-class apartments; steam heat, coal, and wood; uniformed hallboys; elevators; all improvements; 1W, 1E, East 47th St.; seven rooms and bath; a bright, sunny, and pleasant,

Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES; 121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 258 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

A.—A.—A.

ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, hot water supplied, tiled baths, sanitary plumbing, private halls, butler's pantry, inlaid floors, bird's-eye maple and oak trim, gas ranges, private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. station and Park. 122-126 West 94th St.

AN ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS; BATH; PRIVATE hall; steam heat; near station, Park, and cable road; $30. 386 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

937 MADISON AV.—Four-story brownstone house; modern improvements; perfect order; can be seen between 11 and 5. H. F. SMITH, 1,293 Madison Av.

4-STORY BUILDING, 2,249 2D AV., SUITABLE for school, mission, any charitable institution. 459 West 23d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS.

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur I. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR I. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-1aw6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Lopein, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-1aw6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-1aw6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. 115-1aw6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-1aw6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-1aw6mS*

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edgar Logan as surviving substituted Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, plaintiff, against M. Elizabeth Alderdice and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 16th day of March, in the year 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by